Thursday, August 17, 1961
Sravana 26, 1883 (Saka)

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NEW DELHI

No. 8—*Thursday, August* 17, 1961/*Sravana* 26, 1883 (*Saka*)—

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, the 17th August, 1961
Sravana 26, 1883 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Hindustan Shipyard at Visakhapatnam

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*567. **Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav:**
Shrimati Illa Palchoudhuri:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has purchased the shares of the Hindustan Shipyard at Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, what price was paid for these shares; and

(c) whether Government propose to create a corporation to administer this Shipyard?

Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) 80.38 lakhs for shares of the face value of Rs. 104.25 lakhs.

(c) No. The Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. will continue to administer it.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: May I know whether the activities of the Hindustan Shipyard at Visakhapatnam will be increased henceforth now that the Government have purchased the shares?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The shipyard has got its own plan and programme of work. It proceeds according to that. The fact that Scindhia shares have been acquired now would not make much difference in their programme.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: As a result of the Government taking over the shares, is there any possibility of the prices of the ships being lowered, because that is the main complaint of the consumers?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The prices of the ships constructed in a yard depend upon very many factors, one of them being how many of the components and what part of the materials do we import from abroad and also whether the machinery, the equipment, the accessories and engines are manufactured in the country or not. In all these matters, we have to depend to a very large extent on imports from abroad, till we are able to build up industries for manufacturing diesel engines and also the required type of steel, plates, accessories, implements, etc. our cost may be comparatively high. It is our effort to bring it down.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: May I know whether any special efforts would be made to train more people in this art, especially because there is shortage of such trained personnel at Visakhapatnam?

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow this question. The main question simply is whether there is any proposal to purchase the other shares. I cannot enlarge the scope of the question and allow supplementaries about working, general administration etc. I am prepared to allow any hon. Member who wants to confine himself to the letter of this question.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know whether the purchasing of shares by Government has resulted in any appreciable improvement in the working of the shipyard and if not what was the use of purchasing it?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister need not answer this. There is no end to these questions. One question comes in and then hon. Members put supplementaries ranging from the beginning to the end. I ought not to cast aspersions on hon. Members. But once Sir Walter Scott said, he wrote 18 volumes on the reign of Napoleon, but if he had had more time, he would have written only one volume. Therefore if hon. Members go through it and note down on their order paper what they have to put, the questions will be less in number.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: I wanted to know whether the purchase of shares by the Government has resulted in any improvement in the working of the shipyard.

Mr. Speaker: That has nothing to do with it.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know whether these shares were purchased at market value, par value or whether any tribunal arbitrator was appointed to fix the price?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The evaluation of the shares was done by two experts of the Finance Ministry, who went into the entire question of their value. In fact, we have paid only about Rs. 80 lakhs for shares with a face value of over Rs. 104 lakhs.

Capsizing of an Engine and a Bogey

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*568. **Shri Khushwaqt Rai:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Assar:
Shri Subiman Ghose:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 14th May, 1961 the engine and a bogey of the Bhavnagar-Ahmedabad Mail had capsized at the Bhimnath Station;

(b) if so, the cause of this accident; and

(c) the number of passengers who lost their lives or were injured as a result of this accident?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) According to the Provisional findings of the Government Inspector of Railways, the accident was due to Mechanical failure.

(c) Casualties were:—

Killed — One.
Injured (minor) — Seven.

श्री खुशवक्त राय : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जो लोग मर गए थे जिनके चोटें आईं उनको मुआवजा दिया गया ?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister need not answer this question. It does not arise out of this.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: It arises out of this.

Mr. Speaker: Why did he reserve this thing for the supplementary? If he had put this question, the hon. Minister would have come prepared. The main question is whether there was any serious injury and he has answered it. I am not going to allow this question. Merely because an accident occurs, there are thousand questions which are relevant to be put—why did it capsize? Was there sabotage? What about compensation? There are thousand questions which are relevant but he asks about compensation. Do you mean to say that they will keep quiet? If other injured persons get compensation, these people also will get.

Shri Kushwaqt Rai: We should know what happened.

Mr. Speaker: This is not relevant. Thousand questions can be put—regarding the failure of a train—Was it examined? Why was it allowed to go on the track? Was the track bad? Instead of addressing oneself to all these questions, the hon. Member leaves them away and asks about compensation. They will certainly pay compensation according to the rules.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The hon. Minister just said that this accident was due to mechanical failure. May I know whether any enquiry has been made and whether Government have satisfied themselves when the train started that the engine and the bogeys were all right? May I also know whether the reports of the Train Examiners have been found to be all right or whether the engine and the train were allowed to proceed with certain mechanical failure?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It does not look as if the engine started with any mechanical defect. Anyhow, it is a matter for enquiry. The report of the Inspector of Railways says:

> "After considering the evidence, it is seen that one wheel of the engine of the train came off and travelled in a derailed condition until it encountered the facing points..." etc.

The question is being pursued whether it went in that condition from the starting point.

Mr. Speaker: If a similar thing happens in an aeroplane, what will happen? Merely because it runs on rails, was it not inspected? Was it not examined before it was put on the track? How can suddenly one piece go away from another piece?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Inspection is done before the train starts. But while in motion, while travelling, something can happen.

Mr. Speaker: How can it suddenly happen? It is surprising.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I asked one specific point. There are the TAXRs, i.e. train examiners. I want to know whether their report has been called for when the train started.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: They have nothing to do with the loco. This is done by the mechanical staff.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Train examiners are mechanically qualified persons.

Mr. Speaker: The main point is, was it examined before it was put on the rails that day and if so what does the report say? If it is not examined, does it happen that they take it for granted that it is all right? What are the precautions taken?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The engines are examined and put on the track after they are checked up. That is the usual thing.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any such report so far as this is concerned?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I require notice.

Mr. Speaker: Why has he not come prepared? This is a relevant question. I incurred the displeasure of two hon. Members here by saying that the questions they put were not relevant. But equally the hon. Minister should also be ready to answer whatever is relevant.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know whether this mechanical failure was due to any dereliction of duty on the part of any railway employee? Has any enquiry been made into this?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: All that will be enquired into.

Shri Kalika Singh: May I know whether this engine also was one of the engines which had become over-aged and could not be replaced?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): There is some confusion in the mind of the hon. Member about the word 'over-age'. "Over-aged" does not necessarily mean that the engine had been condemned. I will refer the hon. Member to two words: over-aged and condemned. There is an age-limit fixed for railway engines.

An Hon. Member: What is it?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It may be 30 years 40 years or even 45 years. But even after the expiry of that period if the engine is found in good condition it is used. Only after it has become unusable it is condemned and it is not used. So we are using quite a number of over-aged engines.

Heart Foundation in India

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*569. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Heart Foundation established in India or is proposed to be established in the near future for conducting research in heart diseases;

(b) if so, the precise nature of its constitution and the manner of its functioning;

(c) whether the Government of India have in any way taken interest in its establishment; and

(d) if so, the nature of their participation?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The Government of India understand that an Indian Heart Foundation is being established for conducting research in heart diseases.

(b) The Foundation is expected to be registered shortly under the Indian Companies Act.

(c) and (d). The Government of India have not been approached so far for any assistance.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What are the important aspects of this scheme, and may I also know whether this scheme has been sponsored by some private agency?

Shri Karmarkar: Private agency means people who are in the employ of the Government, outside the employ of the government-private means non-governmental.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय ने यह पता लगाने का प्रयत्न किया है कि भारतवर्ष में जो हृदय के रोगियों की संख्या बढ़ रही है और विशेष रूप से हार्ट फेल हो जाने से जो मृतकों की संख्या बढ़ रही है, उसका क्या कारण है ?

श्री करमरकर : हार्ट फेलयोर से मरने वालों की संख्या में इतनी वृद्धि नहीं हुई है कि जो चिन्ताजनक हो । वैसे आजकल पता यह लगता है कि जहां भीड़ होती है खास तौर से शहरों में या जिनको स्ट्रेस आफ लाइफ होता है उनमें यह डिसीज और हार्ट फेल्योर के केसेज ज्यादातर होते हैं लेकिन आम तौर से अपने लोगों के हार्टस साउण्ड हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Even here we are straying away from the question. The main question is not how to control the heart disease. The question is whether a particular institution is being registered, whether it is a private one or a public one etc. It can be asked, why not Government itself do so. Hon. Members ask about the heart disease. The hon. Minister explained on a previous occasion that nobody is in a position to say whether it is due to stresses, strains and so on. What is the use of repeating the same question catching hold of some other question? Unless hon. Members are able to confine themselves to the original question and make their supplementaries absolutely relevant I am not going to allow all kinds of supplementaries.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस हार्ट फाउण्डेशन की स्थापना से इस बात का भी पता लगाया जायेगा कि जैसा कि मन्त्री महोदय ने बतलाया था कि अगर ज्यादा मात्रा में वनस्पति घी का इस्तैमाल किया जाय तो लोगों को दिल की बीमारी हो जाती है, तो इस बात के बारे मे भी क्या वहां पर जांच पड़ताल की जायगी ?

Mr. Speaker: About vanaspati, I am not going to allow.

Shri Karmarkar: That has nothing to do with this. This question relates to the heart foundation and the function of such a foundation. I said that it was to conduct researches into heart diseases including the question of prevalence of heart disease. The hon. Member is trying to draw me into something which is not relevant

to the heart foundation. But as to the effects of vanaspati *vis-a-vis* heart disease, with your permission, Sir, I would say that in the opinion of heart specialists of USA and other places too much eating of any type of fat is a condition that might lead to heart disease.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि कौन लोग इस हार्ट फाउण्डेशन की स्थापना कर रहे हैं और सरकार स्वयं इस तरह से फाउण्डेशन की संस्थापना में क्यों दिलचस्पी नहीं ले रही है ?

श्री करमरकर : जब आपके सामने एक चीज आ जायगी तो जरूर दिलचस्पी लेंगे । अभी तो एक डाक्टर व्हाइट अमेरिका से आये थे । उनकी मौजूदगी का फायदा उठा कर यहां के हार्ट स्पेशलिस्ट्स की जो एक असोसियेशन है उसने एक छोटी सी इसके वास्ते एक कमेटी बनाई जिसमें इस की चर्चा हुई । हम इन्तजार कर रहे हैं । जब वहां ठीक से काम चलेगा और सरकार मुनासिब समझेगी तब वह उसमें जरूर दिलचस्पी लेगी और जो कुछ संभव हो सकेगा उसमें सहायता भी देगी ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the kinds of researches that are proposed to be carried on in this foundation are at present being carried on in any institute in India?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir, for instance, the prevalence of heart disease was a subject of research by one of our distinguished professors, Dr. Padmavati of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and she has done good work in that matter. At different places also different types of researches are being conducted. The idea of having the foundation is to canalise all efforts in this direction so that possibly with the co-operation of Government we may be able to achieve better results in respect of the study of heart disease both in respect of incidence as also in respect of treatment.

Availability of Water in Rajasthan

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*571. { **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 978 on the 19th December 1960 and state:

(a) whether any estimate has been made of underground water in arid zone of Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). It is not possible to make an assessment just yet, as exploration is still in progress. Of the area explored, Jaisalmer seems to be promising. The geologists have, however, recommended the drilling of 18 more sites, in order to demarcate the productive zone. These will be in addition to the 15 sites already drilled, and 10 sites now being drilled around Chandan.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यहां ड्रिलिंग जो हुई है वह सक्सेसफुल हुई है कि नहीं और वह एग्रीकलचर के वास्ते एकोनामिकल होगी या नहीं ?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It takes some time, Sir, to establish the water availability. In a study of underground water movement one cannot come to immediate decisions. We have to study the data. The geologists and hydrologists are studying it, and after that study a decision will be arrived at.

Shri Damani: May I know the amount spent on this scheme up to now?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is a part of the big exploratory tube-well project under the TCM and Government of India collaboration. The whole scheme has been worked out. If the hon. Member wants the entire cost of the scheme I am prepared to give the information but I would request the hon. Member to table a separate question.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if the hon. Minister is aware that we have got an autonomous underground water board in Rajasthan; if so how the work of that board and the activities of the Central Government are co-ordinated for a common programme in this regard?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The autonomous underground water board of Rajasthan and our exploratory tubewell project completely co-ordinate their work and it is only on their advice that we take up the work. The exploration part of the work is done by our exploratory tubewell project of the Government of India and production wells are dug by that organisation in Rajasthan.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know what happened to Pani Maharaj whose services were employed by the Central Government of India and money spent on him?

Mr. Speaker: He disappeared long ago.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: When Shri Kidwai came he dismissed the Paniwala Maharaj.

Shri Kasliwal: We understand from the answer given by the hon. Minister that 15 units of tubewells are working satisfactorily and ten are not May I know whether these 15 units are working satisfactorily, because it is found that there is an underground river flowing in Jaisalmer where the ten wells are not working properly?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: My answer was not that these 15 units are working successfully. I said that as part of the exploratory work the first project was to dig 15 tubewells in 15 places confined to six districts of Rajasthan—Jodhpur, Bikaner etc. Out of these districts, Chandan, which the hon. Member refers to, seems to be very very successful. We took up ten more wells in Jaisalmer District and they seem to be successful. The underground river might be running there, but it is too early to state anything about it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if the hon. Minister can give us even a broad idea of the areas where he thinks there is a possibility of underground water being found in abundance, particularly in Barmer area?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is for the geologists and the hydrologists to come to a final decision but as a layman with little experience I can say that Jaisalmer district seems to be full of potentialities because out of ten wells there eight are successful whereas in other areas not even one is successful.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I wanted to know the hon. Deputy Minister's personal views.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister says, please wait and see the report of the experts. What is the meaning of asking him. The hon. Deputy Minister does not come from Jaisalmer. The hon. Member comes from Rajasthan. Why should he ask some other person?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I do not want his personal opinion. I know much more than the hon. Minister. That is correct. But I thought....

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I would request him to wait for the experts' report.

Train Robbery near Kanpur

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*572. **Shri Bishwanath Roy:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a train robbery in a running train near Kanpur on the 21st May, 1961; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Railway to arrest the culprits?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Vigorous police investigations are afoot to work out this case and several raids have since been made on the active criminals of the area, as a result of which one person has so far been arrested.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether there was any loss of life in this case?

Mr. Speaker: There was no loss of life.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether any special steps have been taken to prevent a recurrence of this?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Normally every precaution is taken. This is an exceptional case where four persons boarded the train and attacked the passengers.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the hon. Deputy Minister has stated that one person has been apprehended and he has since been arrested, may I know whether information leading to the arrest of the other three persons, who were in the gang, could be obtained from the person arrested?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The matter is still under police investigation.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether any of the properties taken away by the accused persons have been recovered from the person who was arrested?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Nothing has been recovered so far.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : क्या मन्त्री महोदय के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि कानपुर और शिकोहाबाद के बीच में इस रेलवे का ऐसा विभाग है, जिसमें अक्सर इस तरह की डकैतियां पड़ा करती हैं, अक्सर गुंडे लोग यात्रियों को तंग किया करते हैं ? तो क्या आम तौर से इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये सरकार की ओर से कोई विशेष व्यवस्था की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : ऐसे मामलों मे यह मुश्किल पेश आती है कि जहां कुछ पैसेंजर चल और उनके साथ दूसरे पैसेंजर भी चलें, तो सभी पैसेंजर और स्टाफ के लोग यही समझते हैं कि पैसेंजर जा रहे हैं और बाद में वहां कोई ऐसी वारदात हो जाती है, तो इस बारे में क्या किया जाये, हर एक डिब्बे में क्या इन्तजाम हो सकता है, यह कहना मुश्किल है । लेकिन ऐसे एरिया मे, उस इलाके में जो सरनाम गुंडे हैं और दूसरे इस तरह के लोग हैं, उनके पीछे स्टेट सरकार की पुलिस लगी हुई है और छानबीन कर रही है । जब इस तरह की वारदात होती है, तो हम लोग प्रान्त की सरकार का ध्यान उस ओर आकर्षित करते हैं, क्योंकि उस इलाके में जब तक काफी छानबीन न हो, उन की रोक थाम नहीं हो सकती है ।

Mr. Speaker: It is a general question that has been coming up quite frequently. The hon. Member may ask for details as to what happened in this case and what general safety measures have been taken.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : माननीय मन्त्री महोदय ने एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर प्रकाश डाला है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस विषय में राज्य सरकारों और रेलवे की पुलिस में आपसी सहयोग रहा है या नहीं, क्योंकि रेलवेज में डकैतियों का कारण यह है कि राज्य सरकारों की पुलिस ठीक सहयोग नहीं दे रही है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस दिशा में सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : जो भी पुलिस हमारे पास है, वह राज्य सरकारों की ही पुलिस है । राज्यों की पुलिस ही यह सब काम करती है । जब इस तरह की कोई वारदात होती है, तो उनके यहां हम को वह केस रजिस्टर करना पड़ता है । उसका इन्वेस्टीगेशन भी उन को करना पड़ता है । इस में आपसी सहयोग का सवाल नहीं होता है । सारी जिम्मेदारी उन की होती है ।

Shri Balakrishnan: May I know whether the passengers who have lost their property in the robbery are entitled to any compensation from the Railway Board?

Mr. Speaker: First of all, let the robbers be detected. Then we can come to compensation.

Gastro Enteritis in Delhi

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*573. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gastro Enteritis spread in an epidemic form in Delhi during this summer;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government to check the same; and

(c) the number of deaths due to this disease during the last six months?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 42].

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know the specific measures that are being taken in order to control the pollution of water, not only the water that is supplied through the water supply agencies but other kinds of water that are drunk by the people in Delhi?

Shri Karmarkar: So far as the main source of pollution, Najafgarh nulla, is concerned, as the House is already aware, all steps are being taken to divert its flow and purify the canal bank where it gets into the river. With regard to the other sources of water pollution, I cannot exactly follow what the hon. Member means. If he has got any suggestion, he can give it to us.

Shri D. C. Sharma: People take water from hand-pumps and other sources. Are Government keeping a watch over the hand-pumps also so that pure drinking water is ensured?

Shri Karmarkar: Normally, wherever pure water is available, the municipal authorities discourage the working of hand-pumps, except where it is absolutely inevitable. In cases where water is taken from the hand-pumps, precaution is taken to examine the water and warn the public regarding that.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : इस बयान में बताया गया है—

> "Intensive checking for the sale of unwholesome articles of food and drink through the food hygiene enforcement squad and sanitary inspectors is made."

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में सैनिटरी इंस्पैक्टर्ज और हैल्थ विभाग के दूसरे लोगों की क्या राय है कि यहां पर बीमारी के जर्म्ज पाये जाते हैं, क्योंकि अभी आज के अखबार से मालूम हुआ है कि ओखला के पानी से बीमारी पैदा हो सकती है ।

श्री करमरकर : जी हां, ओखला में जो पानी है, वह अपवित्र है । उसको आजकल हाईक्लोरीनाइजेशन से प्योरिफ़ाई करते हैं। वहां के पानी के बारे में अभी सन्तोषजनक व्यवस्था नहीं है, जो कि आम तौर पर दिल्ली के पानी के बारे में है । उस को सुधारने के बारे में भी प्रयत्न चल रहे हैं । जो पानी नदी में से आता है, वह शुद्ध ही होता है—जब ज्यादा क्लोरीनाइजेशन करते हैं, तो वह शुद्ध हो जाता है ।

Shri Tangamani: From the statement I find that there were 21 deaths during the period January to June. I would like to know how many cases of gastro-enteritis were brought to the notice of the Government during the six month period. What was the position in July 1961? I ask this be-

cause I find that during last year it developed into an epidemic form only during the monsoon season, particularly in July, August and September.

Shri Karmarkar: It is normally during this period that these diseases develop in an epidemic form. The food-borne and water-borne diseases are more during the rainy season. Therefore, during the rainy season we have to take extra precautionary measures. I could not exactly hear what he said about last year.

Shri Tangamani: How many cases were reported during the first six months? The statement only gives the figure of deaths.

Shri Karmarkar: I am very sorry, that information has not been given to us by the Corporation. I shall get it at the earliest possible time and lay it on the Table of the House.

Shri Kalika Singh: May I know the method by which the hon. Minister has been able to distinguish between gastro-enteritis and cholera?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister is not a doctor.

Shri Karmarkar: So far as I have been able to understand, gastro-enteritis is a Latin word or combination. It means something wrong with the stomach and gastric canal. When the stools are examined and it is found that it is infested with cholera germs it is diagnosed as cholera. Therefore, all the troubles connected with the gastric canal are not necessarily cholera.

Shri Kalika Singh: May I know whether the gastro-enteritis cases are sent to the examiner to find out whether it is a case of cholera or gastro-enteritis?

Shri Karmarkar: In many cases it is done. I cannot vouchsafe that it is done in all cases. Under the Infectious Diseases Act, any person who is suffering from gastro-enteritis has to be reported. When he goes to the hospital, generally he is examined to find out whether he is suffering from cholera or gastro-enteritis, but I cannot vouchsafe that it is done in all cases.

Shri Nanjappan: The hon. Minister has stated that this disease is prevalent only during the rainy season. But, according to this report, it is prevalent in summer also. So, may I know whether the causes have been found out for it being seasonal in Delhi?

Shri Karmarkar: My answer was not as precise as it ought to have been. Where conditions exist for the prevalence of gastro-enteritis, it can come at any time. If a person is indiscreet in eating or eats unwholesome food, it can occur in any part of the world any month or any day.

Fire in Ajmer Central Office

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*575. { **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:** / **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cause of the outbreak of fire in the Ajmer Central Office of the Western Railway on the 3rd May, 1961 has been ascertained by enquiry;

(b) the extent of damage caused; and

(c) whether any sabotage is suspected?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. It has been assessed that damage to the tune of Rs. 19,462-89nP has been caused on account of this fire.

(c) No Sir.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know whether the causes for the fire have been found out? How did it occur?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Yes, Sir; there was a committee appointed consisting of five persons. The majority report is that the fire was caused by a lighted cigarette thrown carelessly by

some trespasser. There is a dissenting note also. One member says that it was due to short-circuiting of internal electrical wiring and another gentleman says that it was due to radiant heat or due to prolonged heat. But the Police view is that it was due to short-circuiting of internal electrical wiring.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know whether all these gentlemen are experts and, if not, how they were appointed on the Inquiry Committee?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I do not know what the hon. Member means by experts. Obviously, they are persons who know something about this and had therefore been appointed.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May we know the view that is held by Government in this regard?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We have just received the report. We are studying it.

Shipbuilding and Ship Repairs

*576. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 133 on the 16th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the two local Advisory Committees have been constituted at Bombay and Calcutta to study the various aspects of ancillary industries relating to shipbuilding and ship repairs; and

(b) if so, the names of the members of these Committees?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The two local Advisory Committees at Bombay and Calcutta have not yet been set up as nominations from some of the non-official interests to the two Advisory Committees are still awaited.

Shri Hem Barua: Why is it that the setting up of these committees is involving such an inordinate delay because on another occasion it was said that there was a proposal to set up these committees?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We thought it fit that some non-official organisations which would take advantage of this facility should be represented on these committees. They are bodies like the Hooghly Docking and Engineering Company, Howrah; Shalimar Works, Howrah; Ship Repairs, Calcutta; IGN Railway Works, Calcutta, and so on and so forth. They have been asked to nominate their representatives and I hope that that will be done soon and the Committee will be appointed.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether Government have any idea of the ancillary industries that they want to establish in relation to the ship building industry?

Shri Raj Bahadur: An advisory committee on ancillaries was appointed. They have gone into the whole question and have submitted their first report. They have also indicated the various phases in which the works can be taken up. So, there is the idea as given by the Committee. Otherwise also the shipyard managment knows what ancillary industries can be and should be established.

Shri Hem Barua: Since there is an interim report with recommendations which gives the Government an idea of the ancillary industries and all that, what will be the function of the other two local advisory committees, one at Bombay and another at Calcutta?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is not really to persuade entrepreneurs to take up all types of production for ancillary items. The functions of these committees would be, on the one hand, to indicate to the local entrepreneurs or other people what industries can be taken up and, on the other, to advise the main body from time to time

in regard to the progress made and what other steps should be or have been taken up.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether these two advisory committees are proposed to be of a standing or permanent nature?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The advisory committee is not exactly a standing committee but it is a committee which will continue to function so long as the need for it remains.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The hon. Minister just now named certain firms with whom they are in correspondence with regard to nominations. May I know whether they are in correspondence with these firms individually or whether they are in correspondence with trade associations?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We thought that in this matter of establishment of ancillary industries certain organisations of consumers or producers would be useful. Therefore we have named them. It has been in consultation with the various bodies concerned and as a result of the recommendations made.

Shri Damani: What will be the total strength of the Committee and will the Director of Ancillary Industries be nominated on this Committee?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The total strength of the Committee as suggested by the Director of Shipping is 16. It includes representatives of the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, Ministry of Defence, Calcutta Port Commissioners, Bombay Port Trust, Director General of Shipping and other non-official members.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether these advisory committees, after they have been finally set up, will be asked also to study the possibility of taking over any of the privately owned dockyards and shipbuilding firms in that area which have got capacity for ancillary production?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That will be out of the range of the function of these committees.

Doubling of Vijayawada-Gudur Section

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*578. { **Shri Kunhan:** / **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total mileage of track that will be doubled during 1961-62 between Vijayawada and Gudur;

(b) the average number of wagons handled at Vijayawada during June, 1961; and

(c) what is the mileage of double track opened for traffic between the period 1st April to 30th June, 1961?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) 43 miles.

(b) 1,226 wagons per day.

(c) 24 miles.

Shri Tangamani: Is it not a fact that this doubling project of track between Vijayawada and Gudur was scheduled for the Second Plan? May we know the reason why there is so much delay in the completion of this project?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Out of the 93 miles programmed for we have done 87.5 miles already. Even the remaining 5.5 miles are ready. But we are short of girders and are awaiting the arrival of girders. As soon as they are received it will be completed. It is expected to be completed by the end of this month.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether this doubling will be extended upto Madras?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: No, Sir.

Shri Kalika Singh: May I know if there was any scheme for the doubling of this particular track and whether that scheme has now been abandoned and another scheme has taken its place?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There is no question of abandoning it.

Mr. Speaker: It is going on. Out of 93 miles, 87·5 miles have been completed. It is about Vijayawada-Gudur line.

Suction Dredger for Calcutta Port

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*579. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a newly purchased Suction Dredger has started working in Calcutta Port;

(b) if so, the price at which the Dredger was purchased;

(c) its dredging capacity; and

(d) whether orders have been placed for any further Suction Dredgers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir. The dredger was put in commission on the 19th July, 1961.

(b) Rs. 160·7 lakhs exclusive of customs duty.

(c) The dredger is fitted with a pump which is capable of pumping per hour 5000 tons of spoil composed of sand, silt and water. The hopper capacity of the dredger is 3000 tons.

(d) No, Sir.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It is stated in the statement that no further orders have been placed for any more suction dredgers. May I know whether this latest suction dredger which has been bought at a cost of Rs. 160 lakhs is considered sufficient, along with the older dredgers, to keep open the navigability of Hooghly the draft of which has fallen seriously in recent days?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Before we took certain positive steps to augment the dredging fleet of the Port of Calcutta we had four suction dredgers, namely, Balari, Ganga, Jalengi and Bhagirathi. We have recently acquired a second-hand dredger 'Maitena' and 'Churni' is a repetition of Bhagirahi with the modification that it can put the silt on the banks. Apart from these during the Third Plan period we contemplate the acquisition of two more suction dredgers for the estuarian bars. That is all the programme that we have got.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether the arrangement in the new dredger has equipment for pumping the spoil ashore and whether it is going to be used for actually doing that work or is the spoil to be thrown back in the river at some other point?

Shri Raj Bahadur: When the modification is there it has to be used. When and where it has to be used is a matter for the experts to decide.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: That requires a scheme for pumping out the spoil. Has any such scheme been drawn up or is any such scheme under consideration?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think this matter is engaging the attention of the Port authorities. I am sure they will make use of this new modification. Regarding the exact spot where the spoil has got to be deposited, I do not know whether that has actually been fixed up, but I think it shall be fixed.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: From which country has this dredger been imported?

Shri Raj Bahadur: From Messrs. Simons and Lobnitz Limited, U.K.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the four existing dredgers are old and are not remarkable for commendable services, why is it that the Government have purchased a second-hand dredger?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would not say that all the four previous ones, including the Bhagirathi, were not good. Bhagirathi is a very good dredger and has served us very well. The second-hand dredger also was imported to meet urgent requirements of dredging in the Port because we did not want

that there should be any further deterioration in one of the difficult bars, namely, the Balari bar, which was showing signs of silting up rather rapidly. In order to check that we got a second-hand dredger post haste. We got it, we worked with it and, I think, we have been able to show and maintain certain results.

Funds for Rural Electrification in Third Plan

*580. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the funds provided in the Third Five Year Plan for Rural Electrification and how these are distributed among the various States;

(b) what criterion has been followed in the matter; and

(c) whether these allocations help under-developed areas to narrow down the wide gulf between them and other areas?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 43).

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: With reference to part (c) of my question, namely, whether these allocations help under-developed areas to narrow down the wide gulf between them and other areas, and inviting reference to the statement that has been laid on the Table, may I know by what logic or magic the imbalance which is already there will be reduced? With these allocations of Rs. 30 crores for Madras, Rs. 8 crores for Maharashtra, Rs. 9 crores for Andhra and Rs. 7 crores for Punjab, as against which Orissa has got only Rs. 1·5 crores and Rajasthan has got only Rs. 1·11 crores, this imbalance will be accentuated rather than reduced.

Shri Hathi: It is neither logic nor magic, it is a fact. And the fact is that we have to look to the generating capacity also. Rural electrification does not mean that you can electrify villages without adding to the generating capacity. We have therefore to take an overall picture of the generating capacity, the provision for distribution and transmission lines, the consumption that will be there per thousand of the number of population, and also the percentage of increase of the villages to be electrified to the unelectrified villages.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Either the hon. Minister has not followed me or I have not made myself clear. It may be for the Minister to say that it is not possible. But in the answer to part (c) he has said that the disparities will be reduced. I ask how the disparity will be reduced when in Madras, where there is much more rural electrification, we are spending Rs. 30 crores and in Rajasthan, where the disparity is already very much, we are spending only Rs. 1·11 crores. It is not logical. In what other way the Minister characterises it, I do not know.

Shri Hathi: As I said, the provision of rural electrification could not be taken out singly. We have to take also the provision for the generation of power, and if you look to the whole picture, then the disparity or the gulf will be narrowed down.

Shri Prabhat Kar: What is the reason that in West Bengal only Rs. 40 lakhs has been set apart in the Third Plan for this? What is the reason for such a small amount being given to West Bengal?

Shri Hathi: The plans are generally formulated by the State Governments and it is having regard to the overall arrangements made in the Plan.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether, before these allocations were made, a survey was made to find out whether the State Governments would be able to use the electricity in the rural areas for industrial or domestic purposes and, if so, what was the result of that survey?

Shri Hathi: A survey about the load demand in each State has been carried out by the State Governments,

and a general check-up of the same is also made by the Central Water and Power Commission.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know the percentage of power supplied to rural areas at present for irrigation and industrial purposes?

Shri Hathi: I would require notice for that.

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय : तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश के कितने गांवों में बिजली पहुंच जायेगी ?

Shri Hathi: For each individual State I would require notice.

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : हिन्दी में बोलिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है, वह अंग्रेजी समझती हैं ।

I am trying to make an experiment. I have asked two Translators to sit in the booth near the Official Gallery, and whenever any hon. Member feels that he or she is not able to understand the language in which the answer is given, immediately I will call upon the Translator to translate it.

An Hon. Member: But in this case.

Shri Hathi: In this case I am sorry that I did not give the answer in Hindi.

मेरे पास हर एक राज्य के लिये आंकड़े नहीं हैं । उन के लिये नोटिस चाहिये ।

Work at Kandla Port

*581. **Shri Khimji:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the dispute between the Development Commissioner, Kandla and the Sindhu Hochtief (India) Ltd., regarding the completion of the Kandla Harbour construction contract has been referred to arbitration;

(b) if so, the names of the arbitrators;

(c) the date on which the arbitrators entered on the reference;

(d) whether the Award of the arbitrators has been published; and

(e) if so, the details of the Award?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Answer is in the affirmative.

(b) (i) Shri H. P. Mathrani—Government Arbitrator.

(ii) Shri F. C. Badhwar—Contractor's Arbitrator.

(iii) Shri D. P. R. Cassad—Umpire.

(c) 14th July 1958.

(d) and (e). The arbitrators have so far given three interim awards under which the contractor would get a total amount of about Rs. 15 lakhs against his claim for about Rs. 35 lakhs. The arbitrators are now holding a further session to consider the contractor's claim for the withdrawal of the demand for compensation, amounting to Rs. 25 lakhs, made by the Kandla Port Administration for delay in the completion of the major harbour construction work.

Shri Khimji: In reply to part (c) it is said in the statement that the arbitrators entered on the reference on 14th July 1958. May I know why there has been this unusual delay of three years in completing the arbitration proceedings?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Evidently the disputes between the two parties, that is the Development Commissioner on the one hand and the contractors on the other, were of a complicated nature which had to be gone into thoroughly, and it has taken time. But it may be remembered that the arbitrators have given certain interim awards as well and it cannot therefore be said that all this period has been taken up in deliberations only.

Shri Khimji: What is the amount so far spent on the fees of the lawyers and of the arbitrators?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That we will have to calculate. I do not have it with me.

Shri Khimji: Will the hon. Minister kindly say when the proceedings are likely to be completed?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am told that they are going to have their final sitting shortly and the matter might be settled soon.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether the total amount due to this firm has already been paid or any amount has been held up pending the award of the arbitration?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The amount that remains unpaid has been withheld and that is why they want those orders to be reversed.

Shri Morarka: The original penalty imposed on this firm was Rs. 25 lakhs. May I know whether all the Rs. 25 lakhs has been withheld or only a small amount?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot give the exact amount, but against the specific amount of Rs. 28,31,421 claimed by the contractors, the arbitrators have awarded payment to the contractors of an amount of Rs. 12,66,924 only.

Shri Kasliwal: I would like to know what was the nature of the dispute and how the dispute arose.

Shri Raj Bahadur: There was a delay in the completion of the works. The target date for completing the work was 28th February 1957, and they could not complete the work before that date. Therefore the Development Commissioner thought that the penalty or compensation clause must be brought into operation. That was applied and this Rs. 25 lakhs was imposed as a compensation for delay. Now, there was a case and a counter-case, points and counter-points whether the delay was due to the fault or lapse on the part of the contractors or due to any contributory acts of commission or omission on the part of the authorities. That is how the dispute arose.

Shri Tangamani: Under the penal clause the Kandla Port administration have demanded compensation of Rs. 20 lakhs. I would like to know whether this Rs. 20 lakhs has been withheld or whether anything has been paid to the contractors.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have already said that against a specific claim of Rs. 28 lakhs the arbitrators have awarded payment of Rs. 12 lakhs in one lot of claims.

Shri Khimji: May I know the stage at which the proceedings of the arbitration stand today?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The arbitrators have held a few meetings since 15th July 1958. They are now holding further sessions that may go up to 22nd August 1961 or the hearing may be extended for a few days after that also.

Shri Khimji: Is it a fact that the two arbitrators are busy men and do not get time to fix up hearings?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I won't say that, because they have been meeting frequently and they have also given some interim award. And Mr. Mathrani has now retired and he cannot be as busy a person as he used to be.

Shri Damani: May I know the names of the arbitrators?

Shri Raj Bahadur: One is Shri Mathrani, the other is Shri Cassad. I am not able to give the name of the third at the moment.

Shri Tangamani: By what time will the award be given regarding the question of compensation?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As soon as they are able to finish their deliberations.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Fine answer!

Mr. Speaker: The approximate time.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot give the time. I cannot anticipate how much work or labour is still involved, but they are meeting now and upto the 22nd August and they are trying to finish their work as early as possible.

Hotel accommodation in India

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*583. { **Shri Kodiyan:** / **Shri Dinesh Singh:** / **Shri Raghunath Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present position of hotel accommodation for tourists in India; and

(b) the further steps Government propose to take to improve hotel accommodation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The existing hotel accommodation in this country is extremely inadequate for meeting the increased needs of tourist traffic. All reasonable assistance and encouragement is being extended to the hotel industry for putting up new hotels and for extending and improving the existing hotels. Rest Houses are also being built by the Department of Tourism at some of the important tourist centres and subsidies are being given to the State Governments for putting up low income group Rest Houses.

Shri Kodiyan: The hon. Minister just now said that all reasonable assistance is being given to the hotel industry to increase accommodation. May I know what is meant by reasonable assistance and what amount has been so far paid to the hotel industry?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Some time back, the Industrial Finance Corporation Act was amended in order to extend facilities to new entrepreneur public limited companies. That is one of the steps. In the last Budget, income-tax holiday for five years was allowed for new entrepreneurs in the hotel industry. We have also requested the State Governments to allot suitable sites at suitable important places at important centres for putting up new hotels at reasonable prices and not competitive prices. These are many other steps have been taken for this purpose.

Shri Balraj Madhok: Is there a move for a Janata hotel in Delhi and what is the site for that?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There is a move for a Janata hotel in Delhi. I cannot exactly say what the site would be.

Shri Kasliwal: What has been the percentage of increase of hotel accommodation during the last 10 years and how much further hotel accommodation is proposed to be increase in the next five years?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The percentage of increase of hotel accommodation during the last ten years hotel-bed accommodation is 30 per cent. That is piteously small compared to the rise in tourist traffic which is of the order of 500 per cent. The total number of beds is 11,000. The requirements to be fulfilled in the next five years is of the order of 5,500 beds. Immediately we want at least 50 per cent out of this.

Shri Kodiyan: I want to know whether the amount set apart for this particular purpose of increase of hotel accommodation under the Second Plan has been fully spent, and if not, the reasons for the short-fall?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There was no special amount set apart for hotel financing in the Second Plan. What has been extended as a facility or encouragement and inducement to the hotel entrepreneurs is the facility of going to the Industrial Finance Corporation through public limited companies for credit.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bhakt Darshan: absent. Shri Ram Reddy, Shri Khushwaqt Rai.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: No. 585.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Question No. 618 also may be taken up. It is on the same project.

Mr. Speaker: Will the hon. Minister answer both the questions?

Shri Hathi: By all means.

Orissa Government's objection to the Construction of Hydro-Electric Project Across Sileru at Guntavada

\+

*585. **Shri Khushwaqt Rai:**
Shri Rami Reddy:
Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government raised objections to the construction of the weir relating to the Hydro-Electric Project across Sileru at Guntavada by the Andhra Pradesh Government;

(b) what are the objections raised by the Orissa Government;

(c) whether the Centre has been apprised of the dispute between the two States;

(d) what is the action taken by the Centre in the matter; and

(e) whether the construction work has been suspended on account of the objections of the Orissa Government?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The difference of opinion was about the height of the Guntavada Weir.

(c) Yes; Sir.

(d) The matter is under negotiation between the State Governments concerned. The Central Government will help to resolve the differences only if these cannot be resolved mutually.

(e) At the request of the Orissa Government, the work on the Orissa side was stopped by the Andhra Pradesh Government.

Upper Sileru Project

*618. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an agreement between the two Chief Ministers of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh regarding the height of the weir at Guntavada;

(b) whether the Orissa Chief Minister has agreed to the proposal of the Andhra Government which wanted the crest level to be 34 feet above the river bed;

(c) what would be the maximum power generated at Guntavada weir;

(d) whether this power will be shared between Orissa and Andhra; and

(e) to what extent the raising of the height of the Guntavada weir is going to affect the construction of the dam at Balimala in Orissa?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The matter was discussed by the Chief Minister of Orissa with the Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh on 17th and 18th July, 1961. They agreed that a final decision will be taken after the Chief Engineers of both the States have discussed and reported on the issue.

(c) 30 MW continuous.

(d) Since the cost of the Guntavada weir is to be borne by Andhra Pradesh alone, the benefits from the project will not be shared.

(e) The scheme, as sanctioned, provides for the FRL of the Guntavada weir at +1339', primarily to ensure that no difficulty is experienced in the construction of Balimela Dam as and when it is taken up for execution.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know whether there has been any progress in the negotiations that are now going on between the Andhra Government and the Orissa Government?

Shri Hathi: The progress, as I have mentioned, is, the Chief Minister of Orissa had been to Hyderabad on the 16th of last month and the two Chief Ministers had discussed both the questions. It was decided that the Chief Engineers of both the States should revise the estimates and after they submit the estimates, both the Chief Ministers will again meet and decide.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether the Orissa Government has agreed to the height at 34 feet of the Guntavada weir which the Andhra Government wanted it to be; whether that agreement has taken place or not.

Shri Hathi: The height was 1139 F.R.L., I think. The Orissa Government objected to that on the ground that if that height is taken up, their Balimela project will be affected. The question of height has not yet been finally decided.

Electrification of Kharagpur-Chakradharpur Section

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*586. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision has been taken to suspend the work of electrification of Railway lines from Kharagpur to Chakradharpur on S. E. Railway;

(b) if so, the reasons for suspension; and

(c) how long the work of elctrification will remain suspended?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir. Chakradharpur to Tatanagar has already been electrified. The section Tatanagar to Kharagpur is being electrified.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Murder in a Passenger train

†

*590. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:**
Shri Kumbhar:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the murder of Pandit Lakshminarayana Misra, a prominent publicman of Orissa, in the Howrah-Nagpur passenger train on 29th May, 1961 when he was travelling in first class; and

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made into this ghastly murder in the running train?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A case has been duly registered by the police who are investigating into it.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: The murder has taken place in May. But, till today, the hon. Minister said, investigation is going on.

Mr. Speaker: A case has been registered, is it not so?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Yes; investigation is going on.

Mr. Speaker: Since May?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is for the Orissa State police.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: He was an important public man of Orissa and he was murdered in a running train. Reports appeared in the press that it was a political murder. We would like to know whether any investigation has taken place during the last three months; and whether any evidence or clues have been made available by now?

Mr. Speaker: They are not in charge of it.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is a matter concerning the State police.

Mr. Speaker: There is a difficulty. The matter arose in a running train. The Railway police has no jurisdic-

tion. The State police alone could do it. The point is whether any steps are taken by the Railways.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Investigation is done by the State police.

Mr. Speaker: The complaint is that a public man was murdered. The murder took place in May. It is still there.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): It was registered with them the next morning. Investigation and everything has to be done by the State police. We cannot do that. Perhaps it will not be very practical to take investigation and prosecution power for the Railways and for the Central Government.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know whether this murder took place in the Orissa area or West Bengal area or Madhya Pradesh area and whether the Railways have made any investigation that the fittings and latches of the compartment in which he was travelling were properly secured? At least that much of report the Railways must have.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We have made enquiries and the information is that safety locks were perfectly in order and the windows had iron cross bars also.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Which area?

Mr. Speaker: The case is before the Orissa courts. Therefore, it must be in Orissa jurisdiction.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether any arrest has been made by this time?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: None, so far.

Shri Joachim Alva: Whatever the question of jurisdiction may be, on a previous occasion, I asked the Minister of Railways why is it that retired police officers are put in the Railway police with the result that inefficiency arises and they are not able to do a good job.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not know what relevancy this question has got. We have to satisfy ourselves with retired officers because serving officers are not available. It will take many years to train a police officer.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: One question, Sir. A great public man was killed. During the last three months, the State police has not taken any action. The people are apprehensive that because it is a case of political murder, therefore the State police is not going to take effective action. May I request the hon. Minister of Railways to take an interest in this matter to find out the reasons for this?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not think my hon. friend is quite fair to the State police in saying that they are not taking any action. They are trying their utmost to investigate the case. I will further draw the attention of the Orissa Government to do whatever is possible.

Coordination in Handling Government Cargo

*591. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have opened a new department for coordinating the work of various Government Departments for handling Government cargo; and

(b) what are the steps taken by this Department to ensure maximum scope to Indian shipping for carrying Government cargo and handling our imports?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). No, Sir; no new Department as such has been opened. A Shipping Co-ordination Committee has, however, been set up in the Department of Trans-

port and has been functioning since 1958. This Committee has evolved suitable precedure for collecting information regarding availability of Government cargoes and has taken all possible steps to ensure the maximum utilisation of Indian Shipping, subject to their availability at world competitive freight rates, for the carriage of such cargoes. The utilisation of Indian shipping to the maximum extent possible is based on the right of 'shippers preference'.

Shri Morarka: May I know what steps are being taken by the Government to ensure that all the Government purchases are purchased on a F.O.B. basis and transport takes place in Indian ships?

Shri Raj Bahadur: A circular has been issued to all concerned departments to effect purchases in the manner just now suggested in the question. Apart from that, one of the functions of the Co-ordination committee is to review the position from time to time and wheresoever any other steps have to be taken, to streamline the arrangements; that is done.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether it has been calculated as to what the saving of foreign exchange will be if all these steps are implemented?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That would depend upon the total quantities moved, but I can say what has been done in the past. I have got the figures here with me, but it would take time to give those figures.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether any estimate has been formed of the likely savings on this account?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have been trying to collect exact figures of export-import cargo and the total amount of foreign exchange spent on that. To give the exact amount of foreign exchange involved specifically and correctly would be difficult.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Water Pollution Boards

***570. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 181 on the 21st February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendation of the fourth Conference of Public Health Engineers for setting up of water pollution boards at the Central and State levels; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The recommendation of the fourth Conference of Public Health Engineers will be examined in the light of the recommendations of the Panel for National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme under the Committee on Plan Projects set up by the Planning Commission and of the Committee for studying public health engineering practices and procedures in foreign countries and for preparing a draft manual for the guidance of the Public Health Engineers in India, set up by the Ministry of Health.

Fertilizer for Jute Crop

***574. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have recently sanctioned certain short-term loans to various State Governments for purchase and distribution of fertilizer for jute crop during 1961-62; and

(b) if so, the details of the loans together with names of States to which they have been granted?

The Minister for Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) The required information is given in the statement below:—

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of State	Amount of loan sanctioned (Rupees in lakhs)
(*i*)	Bihar	20·00
(*ii*)	Assam	10·00
(*iii*)	West Bengal . .	5·00
(*iv*)	Uttar Pradesh . .	4·50
	TOTAL .	39·50

Railway Bridges across Cauvery

*577. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
Shri Siddiah:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage is the work of rebuilding three Railway bridges across the River Cauvery and Cauvery South near Serinagapatnam on the Bangalore-Mysore section;

(b) what is the amount spent so far; and

(c) when the work is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The work of construction of the piers and abutments on all the three bridges is in progress.

(b) Rs. 86,000 approximately. (upto July 1961).

(c) The entire work is expected to be completed by April, 1963.

Yoga Research-Cum-Treatment Centre at Jaipur

*582. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Yoga Research-cum-treatment Centre in Jaipur has started working;

(b) if so, at what cost and how the same has been shared between the Central and the Rajasthan Government; and

(c) whether there is a provision to open any more such centres in the country under the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government of India have given a grant in aid of Rs. 40,000 to the centre.

(c) This is under examination.

उत्तर प्रदेश में दूर-संचार व्यवस्था

*५८४. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मन्त्री ३ मई, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न-संख्या ४४३० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि डाक-तार विभाग के उत्तर प्रदेश परिमण्डल में दूर-संचार व्यवस्था को पुनर्गठित करने का जो प्रश्न विचाराधीन था, उसके बारे में क्या निश्चय किया गया है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : दो नये सब डिवीज़न बनाए गये हैं । आगे पुनर्गठन की योजना पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Electrification of Tambaram and Villupram Section

*587. **Shri Subbiah Ambalam:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to expedite the electrification of the line between Tambaram and Villupuram; and

(b) the progress made so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b).

(i) A Project Report has been prepared and the Abstract Estimate sanctioned.

(ii) Tenders for sub-station and switching station equipments have been invited.

(iii) Order for manufacture of 16 electric locomotives has been placed on Chittaranjan Locomotive works.

(iv) Power supply arrangements with the Madras State Electricity Board have been finalised.

Railway Siding Plots

*588. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation has been received recently from the Mineral Industry Association against the increase in the occupation fees of Railway siding plots; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir, in respect of increases notified by the South Eastern Railway.

(b) The matter is under examination.

Telegrams Service

*589. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was heavy rush of telegrams in many Telegraphs Offices like Kolhapur, Sangli, Kared, Poona, Ratnagiri and Chiplum in the months of April, May and June, 1961;

(b) whether it is also a fact that telegrams were delayed for two to three days in some Telegraph Offices;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in some places notices were put to send express telegrams;

(d) whether express telegrams were also delayed for two days; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, occasionally at Ratnagiri.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes, occasionally at Ratnagiri.

(e) The rush of telegrams was due to marriages and examination results greetings telegrams. Delay in the transmission of the telegrams was due to heavy gales and cyclones in the South Konkan area which caused widespread damage to telegraph wires and power failures and general disruption of alternative modes of communication including wireles.

त्रिगुणात्मक इंजेक्शन बनाना

*५९२. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :**
श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मन्त्री १४ मार्च, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८०७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि तीन गुण वाले इंजेक्शन बनाने के सम्बन्ध में जो योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन थी उसमें तब से अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन द्वारा नियुक्त एक अल्पावधि परामर्शदाता ने केन्द्रीय अनुसन्धान-शाला कसौली में जनवरी से मार्च १९६१ तक तीन महीने तीन गुण वाली वेक्सीन की बड़ी मात्रा में उत्पादन के तकनीक के सम्बन्ध में मौके पर अध्ययन किया । इस विशेषज्ञ द्वारा दी गई मुख्य सिफारिशों तथा उन पर प्रस्तावित कार्यवाही का एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [**देखिये** परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ४४]

Pollution of Jamuna Waters in Delhi

*593. **Shri Vajpayee:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jamuna waters are polluted as Delhi's sullage carried by drains, flows into the river at several points from Metcalfe House to Jamuna Bazar;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as many as 35 bathing ghats are situated in the above area and more than ten thousand people bathe every day;

(c) whether there is any proposal to divert these sullage drains towards Kilokiri; and

(d) whether pending diversion of drains Government have examined the possibility of closing the sluice gates of the drains between 3 A.M. and 10 A.M. so as to ensure pure water for bathers in the morning?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are a number of bathing ghats situated in the above area and a large number of people bathe in the river every day. The exact figures are not available with the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

(c) Investigations are in progress to divert the sullage to the Nigambodh Pumping Station.

(d) Gates are provided on the Najafgarh nallah. During the dry season, the gates are lowered and the sullage pumped. As a rule, due to low flow, no sullage is allowed to overflow from this nallah between 3 A.M. and 9 A.M.

Loan from I.D.A.

*594. **Shri Kalika Singh:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Assar:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Hem Barua:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the projects, State-wise, to be financed by the 60 million dollar credit advanced by the International Development Association under the agreement dated the 21st June, 1961 signed in Washington;

(b) the actual parties to the agreement and method of repayment of loan;

(c) who initiated the negotiations and how they terminated into the agreement;

(d) the basis of fixing priorities for the various projects to be completed under the agreement; and

(e) the rate of interest and other terms of the agreement?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 45].

Calcutta-Bhubaneswar Air Service

***595. Shri Surendaranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with I.A.C. to run a daily air-service from Calcutta to Bhubaneswar; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa have sought the permission of the Government of India to run a service of its own between Calcutta and Bhubaneswar?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

Extra Trains on N.F. Railway

*596. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many extra trains have been put on the North-east Frontier Railway since 1st April, 1961; and

(b) whether this number is sufficient for the rail traffic?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Presumably, the reference is to the introduction of extra passenger trains. One train each way has been introduced between Dhubri and Fakiragram with effect from 1-7-61.

(b) There is need for introducing a few extra passenger trains. However, at present it is not feasible to introduce any additional trains due to lack of line capacity, locomotives and coaches.

P. & T. Facilities in Backward Areas

*597. **Shri Achar:**
Shri K. B. Malvia:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have framed any new rules for determining the backward areas and for the purpose of improving the postal and telegraphic facilities in such areas during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the nature of relaxation made regarding the improvement in telegraphic and telephonic facilities in backward areas; and

(c) whether any change has been made regarding the population requirement for opening a new post office?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). Certain guiding principles were laid down in 1953 for declaring an area as 'very backward' for the purpose of extending postal facilities only at a permissible limit of loss of Rs. 1,000|- per annum and not for telegraph and telephone facilities. During the 3rd Plan it has been decided to specially open another 200 post offices at a higher permissible limit of loss of Rs. 2500 per annum per post office in order to extend postal communications in remote areas.

(c) No.

Paradip Port

*598. **Dr. Samantsinhar:**
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1713 on the 25th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the second proposal of help by a foreign private firm to develop the Paradip port;

(b) to which country this firm belongs and in what way it proposes to help;

(c) whether Government of Orissa have been consulted in the matter and if so, what is their opinion;

(d) whether any final decision has been taken in the matter;

(e) if so, what is the decision; and

(f) if the reply given to part (d) above be in the negative, when it would be decided?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The International Development Financing Corporation of Panama offered technical and financial assistance for the development of the port of Paradip and to assume responsibility for the entire transportation of the ore from the mines to the port.

(c) The Government of Orissa recommended the acceptance of the scheme.

(d) Yes.

(e) The Government of India have not found the proposal in their present form practicable as the Company wished to assume responsibility for the entire transportation of the ore from the mines to the port and the proposals implied that the Company should be allowed to build the rail connection and the new port. This

could not be agreed to. The terms of the offer were also not clear. The company was therefore asked on the 6th May, 1961 to clarify the position. There has been no reply.

(f) Does not arise.

Weather Forecast

*599. **Shri Supakar:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any arrangement of communicating weather forecast of upper catchment areas of dams to the project authorities of the Dams;

(b) whether on account of the frequent failure of telegraph lines, meteorological reports of importance are not communicated to dam project authorities in time; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Such occasions are rare; when necessary, action is taken by the Posts and Telegraphs Department to restore the lines.

Gram Sabhas

*600. **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gram Sabhas are functioning under the Panchayati Raj in various States;

(b) if so, names of the States and their experience; and

(c) names of States which have not adopted Gram Sabhas and reasons for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murhy): (a) to (c). Gram Sabha, as a legal entity, is statutorily recognised in the States of Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. In Mysore and Rajasthan a meeting of all adult residents of the village is provided in which the statement of accounts the report on the administration for the preceding year and the programme of work proposed for the year following are to be read out. Andhra Pradesh is proposing to make suitable provision for the constitution of Gram Sabhas in the integrated Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Bill 1961 which is before the Legislature. In Kerala and Madras the Gram Sabha has not so far been stautorily recognised.

2. Although detailed information regarding the functioning of Gram Sabhas in individual States is not available, the general experience has been that the response and participation of villagers have been quite encouraging.

3. The Annual Conference on Community Development and the Conference of State Ministers of Panchayati Raj held recently at Hyderabad reiterated the need for statutory recognition of the Gram sabha and outlined the functions to be assigned to it. For the purpose of holding meetings, where the size of the Gram Sabha is unwieldly, the Conferences suggested that the Gram Sabha may be split up into groups of convenient size and each group may meet separately to discharge the various functions. The recommendations have been communicated to the State Government for implementation.

Traffic Congestion in Cities

*601. **Shri Balakrishnan:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is under the consideration of Government to meet the traffic congestion in the cities; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications

(Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 46].

Printing of Stationery for P. & T. Deptt.

*602. **Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the centralisation of printing the stationery, required for Posts and Telegraphs Department, at Delhi, has prevented the opening of new P. & T. offices in the country as it has failed to meet the demand adequately and in time;

(b) whether there is a proposal to decentralise it and permit the Postmaster Generals of the circles to get the stationery required for their circles printed in their places;

(c) if so, when that will be given effect to; and

(d) if not, what other measures are proposed to be taken to remove the bottleneck?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The reply is in the negative. The printing of P. & T. Forms is not centralised in Delhi nor has any report been received that the opening of P. & T. offices was prevented for want of forms.

(b) The Heads of Circles are already empowered to print locally all non-essential forms and also essential forms to meet emergent demands.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Small Off-set Machines (Rota print type) are being supplied to Circles on a pool basis to make them more self-sufficient in the matter of printing of forms.

Goods Train Accident near Kalol

*603. **Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a goods train met with a serious accident between Sai Sertha Road and Khodiar Railway station near Kalol on the 27th or 28th July; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). On 28th July, 1961, at about 0·05 hours while 641 Up Goods Train was running between Saij Sertha Road and Khodiar stations on Mehsana-Ahmedabad section of Rajkot Division, tender of the engine derailed and next 19 wagons capsized as a result of which three persons were injured, including two grievously.

The approximate cost of damage to railway property has been assessed at Rs. 20,000/-.

International Heart Foundation

*604. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an International Heart Foundation to facilitate exchange of research findings and team work in specific subjects has been formed;

(b) if so, whether India is associated with that in any way; and

(c) if so, the nature of such association or participation?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The Government of India understand that it is proposed to form an Indian Heart Foundation.

(b) and (c). This foundation when formed will work in collaboration with International organisations engaged in research.

Board for Narmada River

*605. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred question No. 1781 on the 28th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal to set up a river board for the Narmada Basin; and

(b) if so the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under correspondence with the State Governments concerned.

Fake Tickets

*606. **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1827 on the 14th December, 1960 and state the present stage of the cases regarding the presses printing fake tickets unearthed at Moradabad and Calcutta?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) In regard to Moradabad:

The case are still pending in Court.

(b) In regard to Calcutta:

The accused were committed to Sessions and the leader of the gang has been convicted to undergo 7 years R.I. and one of his associated to 5 years R.I. The third accused has, however, been found not guilty and acquitted.

Telephone Systems in New Delhi and Old Delhi

*607. **Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that telephone system in New Delhi and Delhi has been deteriorating every day and the number of complaints of wrong numbers have been on increase;

(b) if so, what is the number of such complaints during 1960-61; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to set right the telephone system?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) No.

(b) Total number of written complaints regarding wrong numbers was 72.

(c) The Delhi Telephone system is over-loaded and is expanding rapidly. Efforts to decrease the overload and improve the system are being continuously made.

Development of Spices

*608. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1038 on the 22nd March, 1961 and state the progress made in the proposal to set up a Commodity Committee for the development of spices?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Government Resolution constituting the "Indian Central Spices and Cashewnut Committee" is expected to issue shortly.

Fake Bales containing Bricks instead of Cloth

*609. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a big racket involving loss of Rs. 23 lakhs to cloth dealers of Farrukhabad (U.P.) has recently been unearthed as a result of arrest of a railway

employee at Firozabad Railway Station with two fake bales containing bricks instead of cloth;

(b) if so, the details of the whole matter; and

(c) the stage at which it stands now?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). No such racket involving loss of 23 lakhs to cloth dealers has come to notice. However, a cook of the Railway Guards Running Room Farrukhabad was arrested by the police at Firozbad Railway station on 18-4-61, while carrying a spurious parcel without any railway marks or address. The parcel when opened was found to contain 2 bricks, some old cotton and gunny bags etc.

(c) The matter is under police investigation.

Employment of Indian Seamen

*610. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 67 on the 16th February, 1961 and state the steps Government propose to take to find employment for these unemployed Indian Seamen?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Foreign shipowners employ 90% of Indian Seamen on their ships. In the recent past, about 110 foreign ships shifted their venue of recruitment from Bombay and Calcutta to foreign ports resulting in a loss of 8000 jobs approximately. Efforts have been made and continue to be made, to persuade the foreign shipowners to provide more employment opportunities to Indian Seamen. The Minister of Transport and Communications has addressed personal letters to the shipowners in the U.K. to persuade them not to shift the venue of recruitment and also to increase the number of jobs for seamen employed from Indian Ports. A number of meetings have also been held with the representatives of foreign shipowners in India. However, it has to be clearly understood that we have no control over foreign shipowners and though we can certainly try to persuade them, we cannot compel them to continue to employ Indian Seamen.

Additional Passenger Train between Madras and New Delhi

*611. **Shri Kunhan:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) when an additional passenger train between Madras and New Delhi will be introduced;

(b) what is the total amount spent on this section for increasing the line capacity during the Second plan period;

(c) whether there is any direct goods train between New Delhi and Madras; and

(d) what is the average time taken by the goods train to traverse this distance?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Approximately Rs. 16.04 crores.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Sunken Dutch Vessel in Hooghly

*612. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 452 on the 1st March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Sunken Dutch vessel in Hooghly has since been salvaged;

(b) whether any of the other sunken vessels were carrying a cargo of gold bullion; and

(c) if so, whether any further salvaging operations will be conducted?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes. The sunken Dutch vessel is being salvaged by a Dutch Salvaging firm. The work is expected to be completed within three months.

(b) There are as many as nineteen vessels which have sunk in the Hooghly since 1864. It is not known whether any of the sunken vessels was carrying gold bullion as cargo.

(c) No.

स्टेनोग्राफरों के वेतन-क्रम

*६१३. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि डाक-तार विभाग के डाइरेक्टरों के साथ जो स्टेनोग्राफर्स हैं उनके वेतन-क्रमों में बढ़ौतरी नहीं की गयी है, जब कि वेतन आयोग की सिफारिश पर रेलवे आदि में यह किया जा चुका है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) रेलवे में स्टेनोग्राफरों के तीन ग्रेड यानी ८०-२२० रुपये, २००–३०० रुपये और २६०–३५० रुपये थे । पहले ग्रेड की जगह १३०–३०० रुपये और बाकी दो की जगह २१०–४२५ रुपये का ग्रेड रखा गया है । डाक-तार परिमण्डलों में स्टेनोग्राफरों के दो ग्रेड यानी ८०–२२० रुपये और २००–३०० रुपये थे । पहले ग्रेड की जगह १३०–३०० रुपये और दूसरे की जगह २१०–४२५ रुपये का ग्रेड रखा गया है । इस तरह सापेक्ष स्थिति पहले जैसी ही है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

राष्ट्रीय सहकारी कृषि सलाहकार बोर्ड

*६१४. **श्री खुशवक्त राय** : क्या **सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में राष्ट्रीय सहकारी कृषि सलाहकार बोर्ड की बैठक नई दिल्ली में हुई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त बोर्ड ने क्या क्या सिफारिशें कीं ; और

(ग) उनमें से कितनी कार्यान्वित की गयीं ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति) : (क) जी हां । बोर्ड की दूसरी बैठक २९ मई, १९६१ को दिल्ली में हुई थी ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

(ग) सभी सिफारिशों को लागू करने के लिए कार्यवाही कर दी गई है ।

[**देखिये** परिशिष्ट २, अनुबंध संख्या ४७]

Purchase of wheat

*615. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Dinesh Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has to buy more foreign wheat; and

(b) if so, how much has been purchased till July, 1961?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir, as our internal production is still short of our requirements.

(b) During the period January to July 1961 a total quantity of 18·7 lakh metric tons of wheat was purchased from foreign contries.

Murder in Pathankot Express

*616. **Shri Rami Reddy:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a murder has been committed on the 12th July, 1961 in the first class compartment of the Pathankot Express bound for Bombay;

(b) if so, who is the victim;

(c) whether any investigation in regard to the offence has been made;

(d) if so, the result thereof; and

(e) what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. One Shri N. Raghuraman, B.E.(Hon.), Lecturer in Govt. Polytechnic Institute at Khandwa (M.P.) was found murdered in the train.

(c) to (e). The Police have registered a case and investigation is still in progress. So far two persons have been arrested and they have also confessed to their guilt. The accused persons are likely to be prosecuted after the police investigation is concluded.

Television Receiver Licenses

*617. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether issue of television receiver licenses has been given effect to;

(b) if so, since when such licences are being issued;

(c) how many licenses have been issued so far; and

(d) what is the rate of fees for such licenses?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) Since 1959.

(c) (i) 1959 11

(ii) 1960 30

(iii) 1961 6

(d) The rate of fees for different types of such licences is as follows:—

(*i*) Domestic . Rs. 30/- per annum.
(*ii*) Commercial. Rs. 120/- ,, ,,
(*iii*) Demonstration Rs. 30/- ,, ,,
(*iv*) School . Rs. 10/- ,, ,,

Soviet Botanical Experts

*619. **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether six Soviet Botanical experts visited centres like Coimbatore, Ooty, Poona, Bangalore during May, 1961;

(b) if so, the nature of study undertaken;

(c) whether any report has been submitted to Government; and

(d) whether chief Botanist of India was also associated with the study?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (d). The question will be answered by the Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs as it concerns his Ministry.

Cable for Telephone connections

*620. **Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cables available in the country at present are sufficient to satisfy the demand for telephone connections in the country;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to start a factory for the production of cables; and

(c) which is the convenient place for starting such a factory?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) No.

(b) and (c). The matter is engaging the attention of the Government in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Liquor Permits

*621. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Kalika Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 75 on the 16th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether details regarding the proposal to introduce a system of liquor permits for foreign tourists throughout India have been worked out in consultation with the State Governments concerned; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The details of the proposed liquor permit valid throughout India are being finalised in consultation with Ministries concerned. Broadly speaking, the proposal is that such Permits will be issued by the Indian Missions abroad to temporary vitors and by Regional Tourist Officers, while State Governments will continue to issue Permits valid in their respective jurisdictions.

Second-hand Viscounts

*622. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 169 on the 21st February, 1961 and state the result of the negotiations held for the purchase of two second-hand Viscounts?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): The Indian Airlines Corporation have since finalised the purchase of two second-hand Viscounts to which the hon'ble member refers. They are expected to be delivered at the end of August, 1961.

Kathua-Jammu rail link

*623. **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Balraj Madhok:
Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:
Shri Amar Singh Damar:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1880 on the 17th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken a final decision to provide rail link between Kathua and Jammu; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Cooperative Sugar Factories

*624. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of the Co-operative Sugar Factories is very small as compared to others;

(b) if so, what is the exact position;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a proposal to increase allocation of Government shares in the capital of Co-operative Sugar Factories is under the consideration of the Government of India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B S. Murthy): (a) and (b). No, Sir. In 1960-61, out of a total 174 sugar factories in production in the country, 30 were cooperative sugar factories. They produced 4.35 lakhs tons of sugar out of the total national production of 29.54 lakh tons. The co-operatives thus accounted for nearly 14.72 per cent of the total production.

(c) No, Sir. The limit of Government contribution to share capital of cooperative sugar factories has already been raised to Rs. 25 lakhs and there is no proposal to increase it further.

(d) Does not arise.

Distribution of Waters of Eastern rivers between India and Pakistan

*625. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage is the negotiation over the question of the distribution of the waters of the Easern rivers between the two countries, India and Pakistan, at present; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Farraka Barrage project is being held up due to the fact that the question of the distribution of waters is yet to be resolved and if so, whether Government contemplate any other steps?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) It is intended to discuss these questions at a conference of Ministers of the two countries. But such a conference would only be fruitful after experts of both the countries have examined and exchanged data of mutual interest.

The Water Resources experts of the Governments of India and Pakistan have already met on three occasions, the first meeting was at New Delhi from 28th June to the 3rd July, 1960; the second meeting was held at Dacca early in October 1960; the third meeting was held in Calcutta from April 28th to 30th, 1961. A good deal of technical data have been exchanged at these meetings and visits have also taken place to the sites of some of these projects. It is proposed to have the next meeting of experts at Dacca soon when the remaining data will, it is hoped, be exchanged.

(b) No, Sir. The project for the preservation of the port of Calcutta (otherwise known as the Farraka Barrage Project) is of urgent importance for India and some work in regard to its planning and construction has been in progress. The Government of India think that the Farraka Barrage will not adversely affect the reasonable interests of Pakistan and these are being kept in view.

Muchkund Project

*626. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the two Chief Ministers of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh have agreed to increase the height of the Jalaput dam of the Muchkund project;

(b) if so, to what height it will be raised;

(c) the quantity of additional electric power estimated to be generated as a result of increasing the height; and

(d) how this power will be shared between the two State Governments?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi) (a) Yes; Sir.

(b):—F.R.L. + 2750'.

(c) Approximately, 20,000 KW.

(d) This is yet to be settled by the two State Governments.

Compensation for Victims of Railway Accidents

1259. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Ram Garib:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3585 on the 20th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the new compensation scheme for payment to victims of Railway accidents has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The scheme is being finalised; it is expected to introduce the necessary bill in Parliament shortly.

Renigunta Tirupti Railway Line

1260. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No.3586 on the 20th April, 1961 and state at what stage is the proposal to convert the Renigunta Tirupti metre guage Railway line into broad guage?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): There is no proposal at present for conversion of the metre gauge line from Renigunta to Tirupti into broad gauge. The proposal for construction of a separate broad gauge line from Renigunta to Tirupti is under consideration by the Railway Board.

New Techniques of Cultivation

1261. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3601 on the 20th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered in consultation with State Governments the question of giving subsidies to the cultivators as an incentive for trying newly evolved techniques for cultivation in their field; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The matter is under examination in consultation with the State Governments. Replies from some of the States are still awaited.

Bridges in Punjab

1262. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) how many bridges in the Punjab State have been sanctioned for construction by the Central Government during the Third Plan period;

(b) the various places here these bridges will be constructed; and

(c) what is the estimated expenditure on each of these bridges?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) One bridge work has so far been sanctioned.

(b) The bridge is being constructed across the Gaunchi Drain on Delhi-Mathura Road.

(c) The estimated expenditure on the work is Rs. 451,200.

Pay Commission's Report

1263. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the further progress made in the implementation of the Pay Commission's Report; and

(b) when it is likely to be fully implemented?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). 1. The further progress made regarding exercise of options by staff and payment in terms of revised scales is as under rule:

	As on 30-6-1961
Percentage of staff who have opted for revised scale .	97·5
Percentage of staff who have been paid current month's salary in the revised scale .	96
Percentage of staff who have been paid arrears from 1st July, 1959, onwards . .	94

2. Orders have since been issued in respect of the recommendations relating to the following subjects :—

(1) Daily Allowance Rates.

(2) Conveyance Allowance.

(3) Grant of three National Holidays to staff who do not at present enjoy any public holidays.

(4) Running allowance rates to Running Staff.

(5) Benefit of at least one increment in the existing scale on appointment to a higher grade post.

(6) Calculation of leave salary.

(7) Grant of Study leave.

3. Only a few recommendations of the Commission are outstanding and they are under the consideration of the Government.

Facilities for Tourists

1264. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the various steps taken by Delhi Administration during 1960-61 for providing facilities to tourists; and

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Delhi State Tourist Advisory Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Mayor of Delhi for making recommendations to the Delhi State Administration in regard to provision of facilities for tourists. Permits for medium sized better maintained taxies without meters and distinctive colour have been issued. 23 large cars were distributed among the private operators of luxury taxies for purposes of replacement. The expenditure incurred by the Delhi Administration during the year 1960-61 was nil.

The Government of India are running a regional Tourist Office in Delhi, on which the expenditure during the year 1960-61 was Rs. 1,36,582. As part of the Second Five Year Plan for Tourism of the Centre, the following works were in progress during that year:—

	Expenditure upto 31st March 1961 Rs.
Restaurant at Qutab, Car Park etc.	1,32,115·00
Cafeteria and pavilions etc. at Surajkund . . .	82,978·00
Reconditioning of Cells at Tughlakabad . . .	12,616·00

The following tourist publicity literature was brought out by the Department of Tourism and distributed in India and abroad:—

Name of literature	Languages in which printed
1	2
(*i*) Delhi Guide .	English, Spanish, Italian & French.
(*ii*) Delhi Folder	English, Spanish Italian & French.

1	2
(*iii*) Delhi "Insert"	English, Italian and Spanish.
(*iv*) Delhi City Guide Map.	English
(*v*) Posters .	President's Body-Guard & Qutab Minar
(*vi*) Picture postcards	Pictures of 10 different buildings in Delhi. (Central Secretariat, India Gate, Jantar-Mantar, Qutab Minar Laxmi Narayan Temple, Parliament House, Pearl Mosque Purana Qila, Red Fort)

Assistance in procuring essential imported equipment and provisions was granted to approved hotels and restaurants in Delhi catering to foreign tourists.

Fertilizers

1265. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantities of Ammonium Sulphate and other fertilizers which have been allotted to Punjab for 1960-61 period from December, onward; and

(b) the total quantity of fertilizers despatched to Punjab in 1960 and 1961 upto the 30th June, 1961?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) A quantity of 5,000 tons of sulphate of ammonia was allotted to Punjab during December, 1960 for the period January to March, 1961.

(b) The following quantities of various fertilizers were despatched to Punjab in 1960 and in January-June of 1961:—

(*All figures in metric Tons*

Year	*Kind of fertilizer*	*Quantity despatched.*
1	2	3
1960 (January-December, 1960	(*i*) Sulphate of Ammonia.	17,420
	(*ii*) Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	18,140
1961 January-June, 1961)	(*i*) Sulphate of Ammonia	10,730
	(*ii*) Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	24,430

Foodgrains for Maharashtra State

1266. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains, both rice and wheat supplied to the Maharashtra State in April, May, June and July, 1961 separately; and

(b) the price at which they were sold to the consumers?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The quantities of rice and wheat supplied to the Maharashtra State from Central stocks in April, May, June and July, 1961, are as follows:—

(In '000 Metric Tons)

Month	*Rice*	*Wheat*
April, 1961	13·3	34·7
May, 1961	13·3	37·4
June, 1961	10·5	30·9
July, 1961	13·3	33·4

(*b*)

(*Retail rate per 50K. Grams*

Grain	*In Greater Bombay*	*In other District Centres*
Rice	Rs. 22·78 to Rs. 41·53 Depending on the quality such as Common, fine, superfine, etc.)	Rs. 24·65 to Rs. 43·41 (Depending the quality such as Common, fine, superfine, etc.
Imported wheat	Rs. 20·10	Rs. 20·64

Sugar Factories in Andhra Pradesh

1267. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any applications have been received by the Government of India from Andhra Predesh for the establishment of sugar factories in the State on co-operative basis during the year 1961-62;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) the number of sugar factories in Andhra Predesh by the end of 1960 both in individual and co-operative sectors?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. One application has been received during 1961-62. In view of surplus production of sugar in the country, it has been decided not to license any further capacity in the sugar industry for the present. This application will be taken up for conisideration alongwith other pending applications, if and when it is decided to resume licensing of new capacity

(c) During 1960-61, 11 sugar factories worked in Andhra Pradesh. Of these, 9 were Joint Stock concerns and two Co-operative

Cattle and Poultry Breeding Schemes in Maharashtra State

1268. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of help given by the Central Government to Maharashtra State for the improved cattle and poultry breeding schemes during the year 1960-61;

(b) the nature of implementation of the scheme in the State with the Central help during that period; and

(c) how much amount is being alloted in the Third Five Year Plan on the same schemes?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha shortly.

Financial Aid to Agriculturists

1269. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the total amount given by the Central Government to Maharashtra and the then Bombay State during the entire Second Five Year Plan period for helping the cultivators for purchase of agricultural implements and machinery?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): No financial assistance was sanctioned by the Central Government to the erstwhile Bombay State during the first two years of the Second Five-Year Plan, *viz.* 1956-57 and 1957-58, for helping cultivators for the purchase of agricultural implements and machinery. The procedure for rendering financial assistance to the State Governments was revised from the year, 1958-59. Under the revised procedure, Central assistance admissible to various States is sanctioned in bulk for a group of Schemes under the head "Agriculture" and not separately for individual schemes. As such it is not possible to indicate the amount of Central assistance under the scheme. But under the scheme for grant of tagai loans to cultivators and Cooperative bodies, the State Government have advanced loans for the purchase of tractors and allied implements totalling Rs. 4.62 lakhs during the Second Five Year Plan period.

Sugar Factories in Maharashtra

1270. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the average recovery of sugar in the 1960-61 season in the sugar factories in Maharashtra?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The average recovery of sugar in 1960-61 season in the sugar factories in Maharashtra was 11.65 per cent.

Rural Electrification Programme of Maharashtra during Second Plan

1271. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Maharashtra Government had asked for more money in the Second Five Year Plan for carrying out its rural electrification programme;

(b) if so, how much money had been allotted to Maharashtra in the Second Plan period for this purpose; and

(c) the number of new villages included in the scheme of electrification in the district of Parbhani in Maharashtra during the year 1961-62?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). During the first three years of the Second Plan, no programme for assistance specifically in respect of rural electrification schemes was in force. These shemes were financed by the State Governments mainly under the Programme of Expansion of Power Facilities for Increasing Employment Opportunities. The allocation under this programme for the erstwhile Government of Bombay for the Second Plan was Rs. 241.60 lakhs. Against this, an amount of Rs. 194.89 lakhs only was sanctioned on the basis of the actual expenditure incurred by that Government.

During the latter two years of the Second Plan, a scheme for financing rural electrification schemes was introduced, offering loans to State Governments on the same terms and conditions as were admissible under the Employment Opportunities Scheme. This assistance was to be accommodated within the total Central assistance promised to individual State Governments. All the State Governments were, therefore, requested to forward the project reports containing details of their schemes, and also to indicate how the proposed assistance was to be adjusted within the ceiling in respect of Central assistance already fixed. The Government of Maharashtra requested for a loan of Rs. 87.0 lakhs for rural electrification schemes during 1960-61. This was not sanctioned as the details of the schemes proposed to be taken up were not indicated by them.

(c) A final decision has not yet been taken. During the Third Plan, however, about nine villages are proposed to be electrified in this District.

Medium Irrigation Projects in Maharashtra

1272. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance asked for and proposed to be given towards the construction of medium Irrigation Projects in Maharashtra State during the year 1961-62; and

(b) the names of the projects sanctioned?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The Government of India have not yet received any request for financial assistance towards the construction of medium irrigation projects from the Government of Maharashtra for the year 1961-62. The medium irrigation schemes are financed through the loan for Miscellaneous Development Schemes. The amount of Miscellaneous Development Loan to be made available to the Government of Maharashtra in 1961-62 has not yet been decided.

(b) In addition to the First Plan medium irrigation projects continuing into the Third Plan, the following Second Plan medium Irrigation Projects have been approved by the Planning Commission:—

(1) Bor Project.
(2) Nalganga.
(3) Pindrabodi.
(4) Manar Stage I.
(5) Wan Project.
(6) Gulhati.
(7) Mekhri.
(8) Khelna.
(9) Upper Dudhna.
(10) Sindh Phanna.
(11) Kada.
(12) Harni.
(13) Jivarakha.
(14) Sukhna Project.
(15) Tirna.
(16) Chandni.
(17) Mohesangvi.

(18) Gangapur Stage II.

(19) Ekburji.

No new scheme of the Third Plan has been received from the State Government for examination and approval.

The loan assistance for Miscellaneous Development Schemes is not earmarked for any particular scheme.

Flood Control Schemes of Maharashtra for 1961-62

1273. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government have submitted the details of the flood control schemes which they intend to take up in 1961-62; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Health Units in Eastern Railway

1274. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Health Units have been opened on the Eastern Railway during the Second Five Year Plan period as per directive of the Railway Board, year-wise; and

(b) the amount allotted for the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) 1959-60—6
1960-61—4.

(b) An amount of Rs. 2,41,714 was allotted for three health units and the remaining seven were provided in the existing available accommodation.

Porters at Aurangabad Station

1275 Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of porters who have been granted licences at Aurangabad Railway Station on the Central Railway; and ....

(b) whether this number is supposed to be sufficient to cope with the number of incoming and outgoing passengers at this station?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) 30.

(b) Yes, at present. The Railways can increase the number as required.

Train Derailment

1276. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a goods train was derailed near Sabira Station about 16 miles from Balasore on or about the 19th May, 1961;

(b) if so, what was the cause of the accident;

(c) what loss of life or property was involved in the accident;

(d) for how long the traffic on the line was closed after the accident; and

(e) how many trains got late on this account?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) on 18th May, 1961 (and not on 19th May, 1961) Down Ore Special Goods train derailed at Sabira station.

(b) Failure of Railway Staff.

(c) There was no casualty. Damage to Railway property has been assessed at Rs. 1,000/-.

(d) Eight hours and 25 minutes.

(e) Five passenger trains suffered detention. Some goods trains were stabled on the section on this account.

Piece-rate Incentive Scheme for Calcutta Port

1277. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new scheme based on piece-rate incentives has been

prepared for Calcutta Port labour engaged in loading and unloading operations;

(b) if so, when the scheme will be introduced; and

(c) whether the scheme is expected to speed-up the turnabout of ships?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes. The Calcutta Port Commissioners have prepared an Incentive Tonnage Scheme for their cargo handling labour.

(b) The Scheme had originally been scheduled for introduction from the 15th June 1961. In view of certain representations from the Unions, the introduction of the scheme was postponed pending further discussions. The Chief Labour Commissioner, representatives of the unions concerned and the Port Commissioners have since discussed the outstanding points. There has, however, been some difference of opinion and the matter has been referred to Government for a decision. It is expected that this decision will be taken shortly and thereafter the Scheme can be introduced by the Port Commissioners.

(c) The main objects of the Scheme as framed by the Port Commissioners are to remove the defects in the existing Piece-Rate Scheme and to provide additional incentive for better output It is expected that, with the introduction of this Scheme, the output of workers will increase and there will be some improvement in the turnround of ships.

ट्रान्सिस्टर रेडियो के लाइसेंस

१२७८. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय :** क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ट्रान्सिस्टर रेडियो सेटों के लिये लाइसेंस फीस अलग से निश्चित नहीं की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उन्हें लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए उनकी लाइसेंस फीस कम करना चाहती है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

रेडियो लाइसेंस

१२७९. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय :** क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अप्रैल, १९६१ से जून, १९६१ तक कितने रेडियो सेट बिना लाइसेंस के पकड़े गये ; और

(ख) इन रेडियो सेटों के मालिकों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) ५५३८ ।

(ख) उन रेडियो सेटों के मालिकों से शेष लाइसेंस फीस और अधिभार जमा करके लाइसेंस लेने के लिए कहा गया है । अगर कोई व्यक्ति लाइसेंस लेने से इन्कार करता है तो मामले को उसके औचित्य के अनुसार अदालत में ले जाया जाता है ।

गाड़ियों में रेडियो सेट

१२८०. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय :** क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के सामने ऐसी कोई योजना विचाराधीन है कि लम्बे सफर वाली रेलगाड़ियों में रेडियो लगाये जायेंगे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उसको कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) से (ग). हावड़ा–नयी दिल्ली-मद्रास के बीच चलने वाली वातानुकूल एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के एक वातानुकूल डिब्बे में, प्रयोग के रूप में, २-४-६० से आकाशावणी के समाचार और संगीत रिले किये जा रहे हैं । इस डिब्बे में लाउड स्पीकर लगे हुए हैं । इस प्रयोग के परिणाम और इसके सम्बन्ध में जनता की प्रतिक्रिया मालूम हो जाने के बाद इस योजना को दूसरी वातानुकूल एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में शुरू करने के सवाल पर विचार किया जायेगा । दूसरी गाड़ियों में इस सुविधा की व्यवस्था करना संभव नहीं है, क्योंकि खिड़कियों के रस्ते डिब्बों में बाहर से जो आवाज आती है, उस पर नियंत्रण रखने में कठिनाई होती है ।

Radio Receiving Sets

1281. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) to what type of radio receiving sets, has the concession of Licence Fee been extended;

(b) whether it has not been extended to second hand radio-sets; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The concession of Licence Fee has been extended to new sets purchased from raido dealers licensed by the Government of India and whose original price does not exceed Rs. 125 (inclusive of all taxes but exclusive of Local Sales Tax).

(b) No.

(c) Because, the original price of a secondhand set, even if purchased for Rs. 125 or less, will be much more than that and thus it will not fall in the category of 'cheap sets'.

C.H.S. Scheme

1282. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state how much does one dispensary in the Contributory Health Service, serving ten thousand beneficiaries, cost per annum and out of that how much is contributed by the beneficiaries and how much by Government?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The accounts of the C.H.S. Scheme are maintained for the Scheme as a whole and not dispensary-wise. It is therefore not possible to furnish the required information. Moreover the number of beneficiaries attached to a dispensary varies from one area to another and it is not necessarily 10,000. However, the average expenditure on one dispensary catering to approximately 10,500 beneficiaries will be about Rs. 1.60 lakhs which is exclusive of the cost of hospitalization in Government hospitals. The amount of contributions realised from the beneficiaries is approximately 50 per cent of the expenditure.

Homoeopathic Medicines and Yogic Exercises

1283. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have arrived at any conclusions with regard to the efficacy of:

(i) Homoeopathic medicines;

(ii) Yogic Exercises;

in maintaining health and preventing and curing disease; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Water Coolers on Northern Railway.

1284. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of stations on Northern Railway where water coolers have been installed during 1960-61; and

(b) the number of stations where water coolers will be installed during 1961-62?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Three.

(b) One.

Delhi Zoo

1285. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what were the measures taken by the concerned authorities to provide relief to the inmates of the Delhi Zoo after the entire area, including enclosures meant for them, had been flooded due to heavy rains in early August; and

(b) whether there has been any casualty also due to aforesaid conditions in the Zoo?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The relief measures taken, were:—

(i) All the animals in the inundated enclosures were removed to drier enclosures;

(ii) Pumping sets were put into operation for draining out water from the moats; and

(iii) Adequate prophylactic measures were taken to prevent animals from catching cold.

(b) No, Sir.

Ropeway in Mysore State

1286. { Shri D. C. Sharma: Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Swiss rope-way expert has completed a survey on the possibilities of conveying iron ore from a height of about 3,000 feet down to the plains by rope-way in two places in Mysore State;

(b) if so, the names of the places; and

(c) the decision taken in excuting this scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A Swiss rope-way expert has surveyed the alignment for installation of rope-ways for carrying iron ore from (1) Kotebare Mines in Hosanagar Taluk of Shimoga District; (2) Apsarakonda near Honnavar in North Kanara District in Mysore. The report submitted by the expert is under the consideration of the Government of Mysore.

पूर्व रेलवे पर निन्द्रा स्टेशन पर रेल गाड़ियों की टक्कर

१२८७. { श्री खुशवक्त राय : श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ : श्री प्र० गं० देव : महाराजकुमार विजय आनंद :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्व रेलवे की देहरी-बरकाकाना लाइन पर निन्द्रा स्टेशन के समीप कोई मालगाड़ी किसी ट्रक से गत १३ मई, १९६१ को टकरा गयी थी ;

(ख) इस दुर्घटना का कारण क्या था ; और

(ग) इसमें कितने व्यक्ति मरे और घायल हुए ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री एस० वी० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी हां, ११-५-६१ को न कि १३-५-६१ को ।

(ख) दुर्घटना का कारण यह था कि ट्रक का ड्राइवर उस समय रेलवे लाइन को पार करने की कोशिश कर रहा था जब एक गाड़ी उधर से आ रही थी और समपार

के बहुत करीब पहुंच चुकी थी। उस समपार पर कोई चौकीदार नहीं रखा गया है।

Rain and Silt Observation Stations in Sikkim and Bhutan

1288. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Subiman Ghose:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased o state:

(a) whether it has been possible to arrive at workable agreement with regard to financial and administrative responsibility for running several rain and silt observation stations in Sikkim and Bhutan for which demand was made from the West Bengal Government and which the West Bengal Government had not agreed;

(b) if so, the nature of agreement reached; and

(c) what is the present position in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation nnd Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). With the concurrence of the Governments of Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan, certain hydro-logical and meteorological stations (including rain and silt observation stations) have been set up in those countries by the Government of India for collecting data required for the planning of flood control works in India. The data collected from these stations is essentially useful to the State Governments concerned *viz.*, West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, in planning flood control measures in the States. The Government of India who have borne expenditure on these stations from the year 1955-56 onwards. therefore, requested the State Governments concerned in 1960 to agree to bear the expenditure on futher maintenance of these stations. The matter is under correspondence with the State Governments.

Charkhi-Dadri Telephone Exchange

1289. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that telephone exchange at Charkhi-Dadri is housed in a rented building; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken for construction of departmental office building at Charkhi Dadri?

The Minister of Transport and Comunications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) There is no proposal at present to construct a departmental building.

Building for G.P.O. Chandigarh

1290. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 58 on 16th February, 1961 and state the nature of progress since made in construction of a smaller building for the G.P.O./D.T.O. at Chandigarh?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): Negotiations are in progress with the State Government for the transfer of a site for the purpose.

Extension of Rajasthan Canal to Kandla Port

1291. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 106 on the 16th February, 1961 and state;

(a) whether Government have since investigated the technical feasibility of the proposal to extend Rajasthan Canal to Kandla port; and

(b) if so the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Purli-Vaijnath-Latur Rail Link

1292. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 107 on the 16th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken regarding the linking of Purli-Vaijnath with Latur; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision tkaen?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Cold Storages

1293. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 109 on 16th February, 1961 and state the progress made so far in setting up cold storages in Delhi, Bangalore and Hyderabad?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The necessary investigations have been completed and steps are being taken for selection and acquisition of sites.

Delhi Ring Railway

1294. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:** / **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any talks have been held with Defence Ministry regarding the shifting of its signal equipment from Cantonment area;

(b) if so, the result of talks; and

(c) the final decision taken to construct Delhi Ring Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). After discussions between the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Railways, necessary adjustments have been made, and the alignment of the Goods Avoiding Lines in Delhi area to connect Delhi-Mathura line with Shakurbasti and Shakurbasti with Badli (Ring Railway) has been approved.

Flood Control Schemes of Punjab for 1961

1295. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 309 on the 21st February 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have since supplied the details of the flood control schemes which they intend to take up in 1961;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether these schemes have been approved by now?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the negative.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Under Bridge Near Charkhi Dadri

1296. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 299 on the 21st February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have received reply from Municipal Committee, Charkhi Dadri regarding construction of new underbridge near Charkhi Dadri; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) At a joint meeting held with the Municipality on 14-4-1961 it was agreed that a sub-way only for pedestrians across the yard would serve the purpose, the existing level crossing serving the needs of vehicular traffic. According

to the extant rules however the cost of this subway has to be borne fully by the Municipality as it is not in replacement of the level crossing. The Municipality have stated that they are not in a position to do so.

(b) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (a).

Bhakra Power to Delhi

1297. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Rajendra Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3401 on the 17th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the additional promised supply of 40,000 kilowatt of Bhakra power to Delhi in May, 1961 has been delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the additional power will be supplied to Delhi?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). Out of the 40,000 KW of power expected to be received from the Bhakra system system in May, 1961, only 6,000 KW was received in Delhi during that month. Additional 9,000 KW has been received on the 13th August. The delay has been on account of the late commissioning of the third generating unit in the left bank Bhakra Power House. Further power is programmed to be received as under:

(i) 5,00 KW in November, 1961.

(ii) 20,000 KW in June, 1962.

Agriculture College in Delhi

1298. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to open an Agriculture College in rural area of Union Territory of Delhi has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when and where it will be opened?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) There is no proposal at present of openening any Government Agricultural College in Delhi.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Railway Minister's Welfare and Relief Fund

1299. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new relief fund called the Railway Minister's Welfare and Relief Fund has been recently created;

(b) if so, the object of the fund created,and

(c) the total amount deposited in this fund so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Railway Minister's Welfare and Relief Fund is a non-Government fund raised by donations with the object of affording relief to railwaymen and their families in distress to whom no assistance can be made available under the normal operation of the rules or regulations in force on railways.

Loading of Wagons

1300. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Rajendra Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan to step up loading of wagons by improving wagon turn-round has been prepared;and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Improving the wagon turn-round is one of the measures for stepping up loading of wagons. Instructions have already been issued to the Railways

from time to time to improve the wagon turnround by

(i) reducing detentions in marshalling yards and terminal stations

(ii) Ensuring expeditions loading and unloading of wagons.

(iii) Stepping up of loading in the direction of flow of empties.

(iv) Formation of long distance blockrakes which can byepass intermediate yards.

Forest Department Andamans

1301. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge quantity of seasoned timber has accumulated at Timber seasoning plant installed in the Forest Department, Andamans; and

(b) if so, the steps takes or proposed to be taken for its disposal and to popularise its use?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No, Sir. The stock of seasoned timber as on 24-6-61 was only 45 tons 43.80 Cft. which is less than even a month's capacity of the seasoning plant.

(b). Efforts are being made to popularise the use of seasoned timber both in the Islands and on the mainland. All departmental constructions are of seasoned timber. The Public Works Department has begun taking seasoned timber for their constructions. The local public has also started taking small quantities of seasoned timber. On the mainland, two buildings were put up entirely of seasoned and treated timbers, one at the World Agricultural Fair in New Delhi and the other at the Agricultural Fair, Culcutta, for purposes of publicity.

Study of Irrigation and Power Potential of River Zones

1302. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2233 on the 22nd December, 1960 and state the up-to-date progress made in the work of overall study of the irrigation and power potential of the River zones and sub-zones?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Further to the information given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2233 on 22nd December, 1960, the following progress has been made in regard to the studies:

Irrigation Potential:

Brahmaputra River Basin.

The compilation of the report is almost complete.

Power Potential:

The preliminary survey of power potentialities of the river basins in the country, based on studies of topographic maps and other data, readily available, has been completed.

Construction of Canal in Nepal Area from Kosi Project

1303. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 346 on the 18th November, 1960 and state the nature of further progress since made in the construction of a 40 mile canal in Nepal area from Kosi Project?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Detailed survey and investigations of 35 miles of the canal have been completed. Survey and investigations of 4 distributaries have been completed out of a total of 16. Excavation of the canal

will be started on receipt of approval of His Majesty's Government of Nepal to the alignment of the canal.

New Station between Narnaul and Ateli

1304. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 648 on the 23rd November, 1960 and state the nature of progress made so far to open a new railway station between Narnaul and Ateli stations on Rewari-Phulera section on Western Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): A contractor-operated Train Halt between Narnaul and Ateli stations has been opened for passenger traffic with effect from 15.7.1961.

Conference on Dams in Rome

1305. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sent any delegation to Conference on Dams in Rome; and

(b) if so the part played by the Indian delegation?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a). Yes.

(b) A delegation from India consisting of the following officers was deputed to attend the 7th Congress of the International Commission on Large Dams held in Rome in June-July and participate in the Study tour following the Conference:

(1) Dr. K. L. Rao, Member, C.W.&P.C., New Delhi.

(2) Shri V. Ranganathan, Chief Engineer, Kerala State Electricity Board.

(3) Shri R. S. Gill, Chief Engineer, Beas Dam Project, Punjab.

The meeting was attended by 1100 delegates from 46 countries. At the Concrete Sub-committee meeting, the admixtures used in mass concrete for dams were discussed taking into account the proportions, mixing time, volume of air entrainment, strength and water tightness of resulting concrete etc. Indian representatives gave account of the admixtures used in India.

The following four subjects were discussed in detail:

(1) Selection and processing of aggregates for Concrete in dams.

(2) Underground works.

(3) Modern techniques in dam construction.

(4) Bitumen and other linings.

Views were exchanged and discussions took place on the experiences and developments that have taken place in different countries. India contributed four papers, three on the first subject and one on the third in which the developments and data obtained in India were presented. Indian delegates took an effective part in the discussions.

The conference was followed by a Study tour which covered visits to some of the important dams in Italy. Indian delegation closely studied the techniques of construction of arch and dome shaped dams, extensive instrumentation adopted for observations of the behaviour of dams and large structural tests on models of dam conducted at the Ismes Laboratory in Italy to make out adequate and economic designs.

Diploma Course in Rural Institutes

1306. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to start a diploma course in Rural Institutes

for the village level workers and scholarships will be granted to them; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No Sir. The diploma course already exists in all the Rural Institutes. The Ministry is now implementing a pilot scheme for grant of scholarships to selected V.L.Ws to enable them to join the diploma courses run by Rural Institutes.

(b). Details of the scheme are:

(i) The Pilot scheme provides for the grant of 300 scholarships at the rate of 100 per year, with funds provided by the Ford Foundation to meritorious V.L.Ws, who are matriculates/Intermediates and have five years' field experience, for study both at the Rural Institutes and Agricultural Colleges.

(ii) Selection for admission to the Rural Institutes and Agricultural Colleges is made by the Institutes/Colleges by conducting a test or interview as decided in consultation with the State Governments.

(iii) During 1960-61, eighty scholarships have been offered at Rural Institutes and 20 at U.P. Agricultural University.

(iv) As the V.L.Ws have undergone training for 2 years in the integrated course at Gramsevak Training Centres and in view of their field experience of 5 years, one year's concession is allowed to them i.e., matriculates can in 2 years, complete the 3 years' diploma course of the Rural Institute and Intermediates, can, in 2 years, complete the 3 years' B.Sc. Agri. course of the U.P. Agricultural University.

(v) The V.L.Ws while under study will be governed by the Leave Rules of the State concerned. Where necessary, the leave rules will also be relaxed for them. The Study leave salary will be paid by the State Governments.

(vi) The scholarships to be given to the selected V.L.W. will be equal to the sum of his basic pay and allowances at the time of his joining the course, less the amount of study leave salary admissible, plus any allowance not exceeding Rs. 50 per month.

(vii) A statement is showing the distribution of the scholarships to the various State Governments is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, Annexure No. 48].

Power Projects in Punjab

1307. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of power projects in Punjab included in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) the steps taken by the Centre to overcome the power shortage in Punjab?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). To meet the power shortage in Punjab, the following new generation schemes have been included in the Third Five Year Plan of that State:

(1) Bhakra Right Bank Power House (Punjab's share of 4 x 70 MW.).

(2) Beas Project (Punjab's share of 240 MW.).

(3) Power Generation on Bari Doab Canal (22 MW.) and Western Yamuna Canal (12 MW).

(4) Uhl River Project—Stage II (40 MW.).

(5) Thermal generation (50/60 MW.).

(6) Diesel sets (10 MW.) and Micro hydels.

(7) Thermal Station at Fridabad—(15 MW.).

Staff in Lady Hardinge Hospital, New Delhi

1308. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that staff in the Lady Hardinge Hospital, New Delhi, is insufficient to cope with the number of patients being referred to specialists from various dispensaries connected with it;

(b) whether patients so referred to have to wait for hours to get their turn in the Hospital; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take any steps in order to avoid the long waiting by the patients?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No. The patients referred from other dispensaries have not to wait longer than other patients, unless they have been sent for any specific investigation, or to see any particular specialist.

(b) No. The patients attending the Out-Patients Department have to take their turn along with other patients.

(c) Does not arise.

Passenger Traffic Congestion at Delhi

1309. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a severe Passenger Traffic congestion in the trains coming to and going from Delhi main to suburban area;

(b) whether any scheme has been chalked out to solve this problem; and

(c) if so, its broad features?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). On some occasions, by certain trains overcrowding has been noticed and steps to ease this position such as, increasing the capacity on trains by increasing loads, a more frequent service etc. and developing requisite resources therefor are under active examination.

Co-operative Farming Project Units in Punjab

1310. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that pilot project units for experimenting with co-operative farming have been allotted to Punjab for the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, their number and the extent of financial assistance that will be made available to Punjab for setting up these pilot project units; and

(c) the places where these units will be located?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to organise 20 pilot projects, each consisting of about 10 societies in Punjab, in the Third Plan. For this, a financial provision of Rs. 33·60 lakhs has been made.

(c) During the current year, 4 pilot projects in the following Districts would be started:

1. Karnal District; Nilokheri Block.
2. Patiala District; Patiala Block.
3. Jullundur District; Goraya Block.
4. Amritsar District, Noshewara Punnuan Block.

The phasing of the programme for the subsequent years and selection of districts therefor will be made by the State Government in the light of the experience gained.

Warehouses

1311. Pandit D. N. Tiwari: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of warehouses to be set up by the Warehousing Corporation (Central) in 1961-62 including specialised storages;

(b) whether the sites for these have been selected; and

(c) if so, their names?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The Central Warehousing Corporation proposes to set up 10 more warehouses (in addition to 10 already set up in the first four months of 1961-62) and investigations for the same are in progress.

Investigations for opening cold storages at five centres, viz., Delhi, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Madras and Calcutta have been completed and steps are being taken for selection of sites.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

General Strike on Railways

1312. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri P. L. Barupal:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway employees whose services were terminated or suspended separately for participating in the General Strike in July, 1960 as on 31st July, 1961;

(b) whether the cases of the above employees have again been reviewed by the respective administrations; and

(c) how many of them appealed to the Railway Board?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No action was taken against any railway servant for mere participation in the July 1960 strike. Action was taken where the employees were found guilty of misconduct in connection with the strike. The position on all the Railways as on 31-7-1961 is as under:

(i) No. of employees whose services were terminated by:

Dismissal—18

Removal—56

Discharge (other than Dismissal and Removal)—6.

(ii) No. of employees under suspension on 31-7-1961.—10.

(b) The cases of all employees proceeded against in connection with the last general strike were reviewed by the respective railway administrations in persuance of the general policy of the Government and action confirmed only where it is justified.

(c) No one has preferred appeal to the Railway Board.

Ticketless Travel

1313. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Ticket Examiners Staff have been overawed and received beating from the Ticketless travellers on the Central and Eastern Railways; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to protect them against such harassment and protection of their lives?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No; However, stray cases have occurred where ticket checking staff have been harassed and assaulted by the Ticketless passengers.

(b) Steps taken include detailing of Railway Protection Force Rakshaks, and Government Railway Police personnel, to render assistance in dealing with ticketless passengers; seeking help from District authorities and

State Governments whenever necessary.

Trial of Ticketless Travellers on Central Railway

1314. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no separate Railway magistrates have been appointed for the trial of ticketless travel offences on the Central Railway in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that this is a great handicap in the way of early and expeditious trial of the culprits; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, to some extent.

(c) The appointment of two Magistrates with headquarters at Bhopal and Gwalior is under consideration.

Construction of New Guide Bank in Delhi

1315. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new guide-bank beyond the Wazirabad Barrage is proposed to be constructed in Delhi during the Third Five Year Plan period in order to safeguard the City's water supply;

(b) if so, what is the cost of the scheme; and

(c) what action has been taken in this regard so far?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) The work is estimated to cost Rs. 6,70,250.

(c) The estimate is under scrutiny of the Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking.

Development of Communications in Dacoit Infested Areas

1316. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme has been formulated by the Central Government in consultation with U.P. and Madhya Pradesh Governments for developing communications (roads and bridges) in the dacoit-infested regions in those States;

(b) if so, the cost of the scheme; and

(c) the broad outlines of the scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) in this connection only one scheme is under consideration, namely, the construction of bridges over the Chambal and the Jamuna rivers on the Bhind-Etawah road but no decision has yet been taken.

(b) The rough estimated cost of the Jamuna bridge is Rs. 35 lakhs and that of the Chambal bridge is Rs. 75 lakhs.

(c) See (a) above.

Dental Clinics in District Hospitals

1317. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme included in the Second Plan for establishing Dental Clinics in District Hospitals in the States has been implemented fully;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred by the Centre in this respect during the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Out of 153 Dental Clinics sanctioned for establishment during the Second Plan period, 80 Clinics were actually established.

(b) The reasons for the shortfall are mainly the shortage of qualified

medical officers and inadequate response from the State Governments.

(c) A sum of Rs. 98,295 was paid to various States during 1956-57 to 1958-59 as Central subsidy. Since 1958-59, the Central assistance for Centrally aided schemes is given in lumpsum and not for individual schemes. The States are free to utilise the amount on individual schemes approved by the Central Government.

भारतीय पौधों का निर्यात

१३१. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय पौधे बड़ी संख्या में रूस भेजे गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या उद्देश्य है ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय पौधों का यू० एस० एस० आर० को निर्यात सीमित संख्या में हुआ है और ये प्रयोगिक हैं तथा प्रजनन के लिए हैं और यह अधिकांशतः लेन देन के आधार पर किया गया है ।

Dacoities in Trains

1319. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether dacoities in trains have increased;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents during 1961 upto 15th June, 1961; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir. Cases registered by the police show an increase.

(b) 7.

(c) The responsibility for checking crime in passenger trains rests with the State Governments and they are taking all possible measures in co-operation with the Railway Administrations and the Railway Protection Force to eradicate the evil. The Railway Administrations have, also taken the following steps to make rail travel as safe as possible:

(i) safety devices have been provided in the carriages so that undesirable persons may not gain unauthorised entry into the compartments;

(ii) a new arrangement has recently been devised in which a push button is provided in ladies compartments of a few important trains and this, if pressed, starts ringing a bell in the Guard's lobby as well as the adjacent general compartment and also lights up a red light outside the compartment, indicating at once where help is needed;

(iii) Conductor Guards and TTEs have instructions to pay special attention to lay passengers, particularly when travelling alone;

(iv) ladies travelling in higher class are allowed to take an attendant with a third class ticket with them during night time;

(v) announcements are made through loud speakers and through notices warning the passengers to be alert and beware of pick-pockets and other anti-social elements;

(vi) punishment for pulling unauthorisedly the alarm chain has been enhanced to Rs. 250;

(vii) Instructions have been issued that all night trains at starting stations should be checked by responsible officials with a view to examining that the upper class compartments, particularly those reserved for ladies have nobody hidden within the lavatory or underneath the berths;

(viii) the Intelligence Branch of the R.P.F. have instructions to keep close surveillance on the criminals operat-

ing on Railways and to pass intelligence collected to the Government Railway Police etc.

(ix) Police and R.P.F. escorts trains in vulnerable sections.

(x) Armed men from the R.P.F. have been provided for patrolling the crime infected yards and Railway tracks.

Gangman run over by Train near Kanpur

1320. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Gangman was run over by the Rashtrapati Special on 5th May, 1961 near about Jhinjhak Railway Station near Kanpur;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been made; and

(c) whether any ad hoc compensation has been paid?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) Enquiry made into this accident revealed that a Gangman was run over at about 02·30 hrs on 5-5-1961 by a Down train while the President's Special passed over the site of accident at about 04·00 hours.

(c) Yes.

Inter-State Movement of Khandsari, Sugar Candy, Bura etc.

1321. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all restrictions on the inter-State movement of Khandsari, sugar candy, Bura etc. have been removed;

(b) if so, whether this has improved sugar supply position; and

(c) to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). This removal of restriction has resulted in free movement of these commodities from one State to another to the extent of demand.

Power Shortage in U.P.

1322. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) what positive help Centre has given to overcome the acute power shortage in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether power shortage position has improved;

(c) if so, to what extent; and

(d) the names of power projects likely to be completed during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The power position is indicated below:

Beginning of First Plan:

Installed Capacity (MW)	Firm Capacity (MW)	Demand (MW)
183·8	103·6	105·5

End of First Plan:

Installed Capacity (MW)	Firm Capacity (MW)	Demand (MW)
286	163	145

End of Second Plan:

Installed Capacity (MW)	Firm Capacity (MW)	Demand (MW)
378	220	312

A loan of Rs. 2,572 lakhs has been sanctioned to the Government of Uttar Pradesh since 1954-55, for financing the Rihand Project. In addition, loans for miscellaneous development schemes were also advanced to the State Government. Foreign exchange, to the extent possible, was also arranged by the Centre. Apart from this, assistance was given for the procurement of scarce materials such as cement and steel.

(d) The following power projects have been included in the Third Plan of U.P.:

1. Rihand Dam Project (250 MW).

2. Kanpur Electric Supply Adm. Extension Project (15 MW).

3. Yamuna Hydel Stage—I and Stage—II 320 MW).

4. Mataila Hydro-Electric Project (30 MW).

5. Harduaganj Extension Stage—I (60 MW).

6. Ganga Grid Transmission Stage—IV.

7. Ram Ganga Hydel Project 127·5 MW).

8. Diesel Station at Ghaziabad (4 MW).

9. Singrauli Thermal Power Station (250 MW).

10. Harduaganj Extension Stage—II (30 MW).

11. Obra Hydel (48 MW).

12. Transmission and Distribution Schemes.

13. Rural Electrification Schemes.

14. Small Hydels.

All these schemes except Yamuna Stage—II (Sl. No. 3) and Ram Ganga Project (Sl. No. 7), have been planned to be completed during the Third Plan period.

Over-bridges in Kanpur

1323. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some over-bridges are likely to be constructed in Kanpur City during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the number of such over-bridges; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). Schemes for over/under-bridges are taken up by the Railways wherever the State Government or the concerned Road Authority agree to bear their share of the cost. In Kanpur City, so far, only one proposal for a road over-bridge across Juhi Marshalling Yard has been finalised and necessary sanction for the Railway's portion of the work i.e. the cost of the bridge proper amounting to Rs. 11,55,058 has also been issued. Three other proposals in Kanpur City viz: a sub-way in replacement of Murrey Level Crossing, a road over-bridge in replacement of G. T. Road Level Crossing and another road over-bridge for Hamirpur Road at Panki, have also been considered but these schemes could not be included so far in the Railway's Annual Works Programme due to the State Government or the Local Authority having not intimated their ability to provide necessary funds in their own budget to meet their share of the costs of these works.

New Station near Govindnagar

1324. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new Railway station near Govindnagar, Kanpur has started functioning;

(b) if not, the reason for the delay; and

(c) the number of trains likely to be stopped at that station?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The opening of the station is pending a decision on the name to be given to it.

(c) It is proposed to stop three up and three down passenger trains.

P. & T. Staff at Indore

1325. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff in Posts and Telegraphs circle in Indore is inadequate;

(b) whether the circle have asked for more posts; and

(c) if so, steps being taken by Government?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Staff is generally adequate and approved candidates have been allotted wherever shortages were noticed.

(b) The Heads of Circles are themselves competent to sanction posts for the subordinate units in the clerical and other subordinate cadres.

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply to (b) above.

Departments of Preventive and Social Medicine

1326. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whehter the sum of Rs. 25 lakhs provided in the Second Five Year Plan for the establishment of Departments of Preventive and Social Medicine in some Medical Colleges in India has been spent;

(b) if so, how much and in which colleges;

(c) how many W.H.O. Professors were assigned for the scheme; and

(d) what are the proposals for the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 1,78,421 was sanctioned during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 to the State Governments as follows:—

1956-57	Rs.
Government of Madras	
Medical College, Madras .	1,200
Government of Bombay (now Maharashtra)	
Medical College Nagpur	23,783
TOTAL	24,983

1957-58	
Government of Uttar Pradesh	
K.G. Medical College, Lucknow . . .	56,918
Government of Madras	
Madrass Medical College, Madras . . .	14,762
Government of Andhra Pradesh	
Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam .	26,949
Government of Madhya Pradesh	
G.R. Medical College, Gwalior . .	35,373
Government of Rajasthan	
S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur	19,436
TOTAL	1,53,438

During 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61, under the new procedure, the Central assistance was released to the State Governments on group-wise basis under the group, 'Medical Education and Training', which includes the scheme for the establishment of Departments of Preventive and Social Medicine in Medical Colleges in India as follows:—

1958-59 .	Rs. 198·127 lakhs
1959-60 .	Rs. 275·791 lakhs
1960-61 .	Rs. 327·421 lakhs
TOTAL	Rs. 801·339 lakhs

The State Governments are free to utilise the assistance on any scheme within this Group.

(c) Four.

(d) During the Third Five Year Plan period the scheme for the establishment of Departments of Preventive and Social Medicine in Medical Colleges in India will form part of the scheme entitled "Improvement and Expansion of Existing Medical Colleges".

J. & K. Alternative National Highway

1327. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an alternative National Highway is proposed to be constructed between Jammu and Srinagar along the abandoned Moghul route across the Pir Panjal range;

(b) if so, at what cost; and

(c) what action has been taken in this direction so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Sri Raj Bahadur): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Maharashtra's Plan for Anti-Sea-Erosion Works

1328. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra State Government have submitted the overall long range plan for anti-sea-erosion works to be undertaken:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government of India have accepted the proposal?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the negative.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

National Filaria Control Programme

1329. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the commitee appointed by the Indian Council of Medical Research to assess the working of the National Filaria Control Programme has completed its work and submitted the report; and

(b) if so, the main details of the report?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement containing the main details of the report is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 49].

Leimakhong Power Scheme

1330. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Leimakhong Power Scheme could not be implemented due to non-implementation of the penstock pipe; and

(b) whether any steps have been taken to procure the said pipe?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Though there has been some unavoidable delay in procurement of penstock pipes the works on the project have been in progress.

(b) Yes. Tenders have been received by the DGS&D and action is now being taken by them to place the order for manufacture of penstock pipes.

Imphal-Tamenglong Road

1331. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that jeeps even cannot pass through the recently opened Imphal-Tamenglong road and for about 10 miles the Chief Commissioner had to walk on foot in his recent tour of Tamenglong;

(b) whether it is a fact that a jeep was dismantled and was carried to Tamenglong for the use of the Chief Commissioner; and

(c) if so, why the construction of the road could not be completed so long?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No.

(b) and (c). The road which had been completed as a jeepable road, was opened to the public on the 19th April, 1961. A small length of about 250 ft. however, was accidently blocked due to a big land slide which could not be cleared before the Chief Commissioner's visit. Two jeeps were taken across by the side of the slip in parts for the use of the Chief Commissioner. There has been no delay in the construction of the road.

Forest Department in Manipur

1332. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a timber treating plant has been set up by the forest department in Manipur;

(b) whether there is any trained specialist in timber treating in the forest department in Manipur; and

(c) if so, the qualifications of the specialist?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The plant is in the process of being established.

(b) No, but training facilities are available at Forest Research Institute, and will be availed of.

(c) B.Sc (Chemistry) trained at Forest Research Institute.

Forests in Manipur

1333. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tribal people are not willing to cooperate with the Forest Development of the Manipur Administration in the matter of Scientific management of forests in Manipur,

(b) whether the wasteful system of Jhumming is still prevalent in the hill forests of Manipur; and

(c) whether any scheme has been adopted for the introduction of scientific management of forests in Manipur?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The Tribal people look askance at the scientific management of forests. The old outlook that all land belongs to them still persists in the mind of most of the tribals. However, they are getting gradually forest minded.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes. The Manipur Administration have made some advance in the way of bringing the forests gradually to scientific management by inclusion of the Working Plan Schemes in the Second and Third Five Year Plans.

गिट्टी की ढुलाई

१३३४. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में गिट्टी का सौ घन फुट का मूल्य रेलवे विभाग को क्या देना पड़ता है ; और

(ख) दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन आने वाली गिट्टी कितनी दूर से लाई जाती है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री से० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) तुगलकाबाद पत्थर-खान से विभिन्न आकार की गिट्टियां मंगायी जाती हैं । गिट्टी के आकार के अनुसार १०० घन फुट गिट्टी का मूल्य २१ रुपये ६ नये पैसे से लेकर २८ रुपये १२ नये पैसे तक होता है ।

(ख) गिट्टी तुगलकाबाद पत्थर-खान से मंगायी जाती है जो लगभग १० मील से लेकर १३ मील की दूरी पर है ।

मुगलसराय-फतेहपुर लाइन पर गिट्टी की दर

१३३५. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे में मुगलसराय से लेकर फतेहपुर के बीच में जो गिट्टी रेलवे

कार्य के लिये सप्लाई की जाती है उसका मूल्य ढुलाई निकाल कर क्या है ; और

(ख) गिट्टी की तुड़ाई निकाल कर सिर्फ चट्टान कटाई का क्या दर है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) मोहलसराय और फतेहपुर के बीच रेलवे लाइन पर जो गिट्टी सप्लाई की गई, उसकी दर २१ रुपये से लेकर २३ रु० २५ न० पै० प्रति सौ घन फुट है । इसमें उसकी ढुलाई का खर्च शामिल नहीं है ।

(ख) तोड़ कर गिट्टी बनाने के लिए रेलवे पत्थर सप्लाई करने का ठेका नहीं देती । इसलिए यह सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

Withdrawal of Refrigerated Vans from Railways

1336. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that a proposal to withdraw completely refrigerated vans which had been introduced on Indian Railways for movement of fruit and other perishable commodities is under the consideration of the Government of India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what alternative arrangements, if any, have been or are proposed to be made?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

पटना में डाकघरों की इमारतें

१३३७. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना शहर में डाकघरों को बनाने के लिए कई स्थानों पर जमीनें बहुत वर्षों पहले खरीदी गई थीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि अगर तत्काल डाकघरों के लिए मकान बनाए जायें तो बहुत रुपयों की बचत होगी ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस ओर ध्यान दिया है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी नहीं । पटना शहर में विभागीय इमारत बनाने के लिए केवल एक जगह पर जमीन ली गई है ।

(ख) कोई जरूरी नहीं है ।

(ग) जी हां । विभागीय इमारतें बनाने से हमेशा ही बचत नहीं होती क्योंकि यह उपयुक्त स्थान उपलब्ध होने और किसी खास मोहल्ले में चालू किराये की दरों पर निर्भर करता है कि बचत होती अथवा नहीं । जहां कहीं डाकघरों के लिए उपयुक्त इमारतें उपलब्ध नहीं होतीं या उनके लिए मांगे जाने वाले किराये बहुत अधिक होते हैं वहीं विभागीय इमारतें बनाने की आवश्यकता पड़ती है ।

बिना टिकट यात्रा

१३३८. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिना टिकट चलने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या में पिछले ५ वर्षों में कैसा परिवर्तन हुआ है;

(ख) उसका अनुपात क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि बहुत से स्टेशनों पर टिकट बिक्री की खिड़कियां समय से नहीं खुलती हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) और (ख). एक बयान

सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [**देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ५०**]

(ग) कभी-कभी इस बात की शिकायत आती है कि कुछ टिकट घर समय पर नहीं खोले जाते ।

(घ) स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए ये उपाय अमल में लाए जाते हैं :—

(*i*) टिकट खिड़कियों के खुलने का समय निर्धारित कर दिया गया है और इन आदेशों का समुचित पालन होता है या नहीं, इसकी जांच की भी व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

(*ii*) यातायात को देखते हुए, जहां कहीं आवश्यक हो, टिकट खिड़कियां समय से पहले भी खोली जाती हैं ।

(*iii*) कुछ टिकट खिड़कियां नियत समय पर नहीं खोली गयीं, इसके लिये जो कर्मचारी दोषी पाये गये, उन पर उचित कार्यवाही की गई ।

(*iv*) निरीक्षण की व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ कर दिया गया है । इसमें अचानक जांच करने की व्यवस्था भी शामिल है ।

Study Team on Co-operatives

1339. Shrimati Renuka Ray: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) what action Government propose to take on the recommendations of the Study Team on Co-operative Training and Education; and

(b) whether any of the recommendations has been implemented as yet?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) The Report of the Study Team on Co-operative Training was sent to all the State Governments, State Co-operative Unions and other Co-operative Organisations for comments. Comments have been received from most of the State Governments and the State Co-operative Unions. These are under examination in this Ministry. Before decisions are taken, the recommendations will be discussed with State Ministers of Co-operation in a conference scheduled for October, 1961.

(b) Does not arise.

Prices of Rice and Paddy in Orissa

1340. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the prices of Rice and Paddy have gone down in Orissa recently;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) what was the price last year and how does it compare with the prices this year;

(d) what steps Government have taken to check the fall in prices;

(e) whether the Central Government have directly started purchasing rice from Orissa, and

(f) if so, the total amount purchased so far?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) As compared to last year, the prices are lower this year by about Rs. 3 per maund on the average in the case of rice and Rs. 2 per maund on the average in the case of paddy.

(c) The State average price of common rice during July 1960 was Rs. 18.60 per maund as against Rs. 15.71 in July this year. For paddy the corresponding prices are Rs. 11.43 and Rs. 9.26 per maund respectively.

(d) to (f). While the prices of rice this year are lower than the prices prevailing last year, they are not lower than the prices prevailing in 1959. There were reports of rather low prices of raw rice in Koraput district. The Government of India offered to purchase raw rice in the districts of Kalahandi, Koraput and Ganjam at Government's procurement prices, but only a negligible quantity has so far been offered to Government for purchase. This further shows that open market prices are not unduly low.

Quarters for P. & T. Employees

1341. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that those employees of P. & T. Department especially R.M.S. Branch, Bombay who do not occupy residential quarters allotted to them, have to pay rent of those quarters;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government have received any complaints about this; and

(d) if so, the number of cases and the reasons for delay in taking decision?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Telegrams Service

1342. { Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently there have been heavy accumulations of telegrams in the Telegraph Offices all over India particularly on the Calcutta-Delhi and Delhi-Calcutta lines necessitating their transmission by air and a heavy daily carry over;

(b) if so, full details of the situation;

(c) the reasons for development thereof;

(d) the steps taken to remedy it; and

(e) whether telegraph charges were refunded to those whose telegrams were sent by post?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes, on Calcutta-Delhi and Delhi-Calcutta circuits. It was generally normal for the season on all other routes except those to and from Calcutta.

(b) During the months of April, May and June, 48980, 48164 and 39524 telegrams respectively were transmitted from Calcutta to Delhi as against 200, 2166 and 8334 telegrams sent by post. Similarly, during the same period, 45107, 44466 and 34641 telegrams were transmitted from Delhi to Calcutta as against nil, 2849 and 5926 messages posted. Telegrams were sent by night airmail only when it was found difficult to clear the telegrams on hand by wire, to prevent carry over of telegrams to the following day.

(c) Delay in the transmission of telegrams was mainly due to the lines being affected by monsoon storms. Added to this was a certain percentage of staff not giving full outturn to the introduction of the rationalised incentive scheme with effect from 28-5-1961.

(d) On the features of the rationalised incentive scheme being gradually understood, the outturn of operators became normal. The restoration of lines affected by storm was expedited.

(e) Refunds were made to claimants.

Punishment for Neglect of Wives and Families by Employees

1343. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any circular has been issued by the Railways providing punishment to the employees for neglecting their wives and families; and

(b) if so what are the contents of the circular and the purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Only the Eastern Railway have issued a circular bearing on the subject. A copy thereof is placed on the table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 51.]

Inter-State Movement of Ghee

1344. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri.

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to ban inter-State movement of ghee unless the product carries "Ag-mark" seal; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b): With a view to preventing the adulteration of ghee, it is proposed that—

(1) Ghee having less Reichert value and a different standard for Butyro-refractometer reading at 40°C than that specified for the area in which it is imported for sale or storage shall not be sold or stored in that area except under the 'Ag-mark' seal.

Provided that such ghee may be (i) sold loose, after opening the 'Ag-mark' sealed container, in quantities not exceeding 5 lbs. at a time and (ii) used in the preparation of confectionery (including sweetmeats).

(2) A person selling—

(i) such ghee in the manner specified at (1) above and

(ii) confectionery (including sweetmeats) in the preparation of which such ghee is used, shall give a declaration in the prescribed Form to the Food Inspector when a sample thereof is taken by him for analysis under section 10 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and also to a purchaser desiring to have the sample analysed under section 12 of the said Act.

(3) If on analysis such sample is found to contain ghee conforming to the standards of quality prescribed for the area where it is alleged to have been produced, the ghee shall not be deemed to be adulterated by rason only that it does not conform to the standard of the quality prescribed for the area here it is sold.

दिल्ली के किसानों के लिए खाद

१३४५. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या **सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के किसानों को उनकी आवश्यकतानुसार खाद नहीं दी जा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) व (ख). जी हां । स्लज खाद पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध नहीं है । ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कृषि कार्यों के लिए इसकी मांग के अतिरिक्त शहरी क्षेत्रों और सरकारी विभागों में इसकी मांग बहुत अधिक है । दिल्ली नगर निगम से अलोक निकायों को स्लज उठाने की इजाजत देने की प्रथा को बन्द करने और किसानों की मांग की पूर्ति को तरजीह देने के बारे में निवेदन किया जा रहा है ।

दिल्ली में रबी की फसल

१३४६. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली की रबी फसल ने अपने पहले सब रिकार्ड तोड़ दिये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके आंकड़े क्या हैं ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) पूछी हुई जानकारी का एक विवरण नीचे दिया जाता है ।

विवरण

दिल्ली में रबी के मौसम में खाद्य उत्पादन

(हजार टनों में)

वर्ष	गेहूं	जो	चना	कुल
१९५८-५९	२८	१	१७	४६
१९५९-६० (आंशिक संशोधित अनुमान)	२६	१	५	३२
१९६०-६१ (अन्तिम अनुमान)	२९	१	१२	४२

Restaurants on Railways

1347. Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the system of charging rent of the restaurants, tea stalls, fruit stalls, pan shops etc.. on the railway stations;

(b) whether there is any system of auctioning the above every year; and

(c) if so, what is the mode of advertising these concerns?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Rent charged for catering/vending establishments is required to be equitable and not more that 9 per cent of the capital cost of the building and equipment wherever provided by the Railways.

(b) No. Contracts for catering and vending are awarded by inviting applications.

(c) Through press and/or notices exhibited on station Notice Boards, depending on the importance of the contracts.

Jeejeebhoi Committee

1348. Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav.
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jeejeebhoi Committee's report has been submitted to the Government;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government on the report;

(c) whether it is a fact that the various unions of the Dock workers have given notices to go on strike; and

(d) what are the demands of the unions?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport & Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) It has already been announced in Government Resolution No. 23-PLA (87)/58 dated the 20th July, 1958 that the decisions of the Committee would be final and binding on the port authorities as well as the labour.

(c) and (d). It is presumed that the reference is to the notices of strike given by some of the Unions at the major Ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras in May 1961. The position in this respect is explained in the Press note laid on the Table which was issued on the 11th June, 1961 immediately after a settlement was reached with the Unions. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 52.]

River Board for Krishna and Godavari

1349. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a River Board has been set up for the river basins of Krishna and Godavari rivers;

(b) if so, what are the new features of the Board;

(c) whether the State Governments concerned with the rivers have been consulted and their consent or concurrence obtained; and

(d) what are the terms of reference made to the Board?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter is under correspondence with the concerned State Governments.

(d) The River Board, when set up, will function in accordance with the provisions of the River Boards Act, 1956.

Postal Delivery in Tripura

1350. { Shri Bangshi Thakur: Shri Dasaratha Deb:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inordinate delay takes place in making postal deliveries to Khowai, Kamalpur, Kailashahr divisions of Tripura; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to minimise such delays?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Not generally. There was, however, some delay during the second fortnight of May and first fortnight of June, 61 due to failure of the mail motor contractor to carry the mails daily.

(b) The old contract was terminated and from 10-7-1961, mails are again being carried daily. In addition, the bi-weekly air service for these places is being utilised from 19-6-1961 for expediting mails. A travelling mail peon service has also been introduced between Dalubari Gate and Kamalpur from 10-7-1961 to accelerate delivery of mails over the route.

Hydro-Electric Projects for Kerala in Third Plan

1351. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state the new Hydro-electric Projects proposed to be taken up during the Third Five-Year Plan in Kerala?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The following two new projects are proposed to be taken up during the Third Five Year Plan in Kerala:

(i) Kuttiyadi Project.

(ii) Idikki Project.

Allis Chalmer Tractors

1352. Shri Vibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the spare parts of Allis Chalmer tractors are not available; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). Complaints about the shortage of spare parts of tractors in general have been received from time to time. No specific instance of the non-availability of spare parts of Allis Chalmer tractors has, however, came to notice.

The established importers of tractors are allowed to import every year spare parts equal to 50 per cent of their best year's imports. Over and above this, ad hoc licences are also granted to the established importers for the import of tractor spare parts for augmenting their stock. Every

effort is, thus, being made to arrange for import of spare parts for the economic life of tractors in the country. There is, however, an attempt to run the tractors beyond their economic life in view of the current shortage of tractors and therefore some shortage of spare parts is felt.

टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

१३५३. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया** : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के कितने आवेदन-पत्र शाहजांपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ख) वे कब से विचाराधीन हैं ; और

(ग) गत दो वर्ष में वहां कितने कनेक्शन स्वीकृत किये गये हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) ४४।

(ख) सब से पुराना आवेदन-पत्र नवम्बर, १९५९ का है।

(ग) ३०।

Development of Fisheries

1354. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the allocation for fisheries development in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) what is the share of Kerala State in the allocation for fisheries development; and

(c) what are the features of development envisaged during the Third Plan in Kerala?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) An allocation of Rs. 28·64 crores has been provided for the development of fisheries under Central and State Sectors during the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) The provision for the development of fisheries in the Third Five Year Plan of Kerala State is Rs. 4·50 crores. This is the highest provision for any State.

(c) The important features of fisheries development envisaged in the Third Five Year Plan of Kerala are:

(i) Mechanisation of fishing craft.

(ii) Supply of fisheries requisites.

(iii) Provision of cold storage facilities.

(iv) Improvement of landing and berthing facilities.

(v) Setting up of fish curing yards.

(vi) Setting up of fish canning and fish freezing plants.

(vii) Setting up of pilot and commercial fishing and industrial units for the development of marine fisheries.

(viii) Fish farming and development and exploitation of reservoir and lake fisheries for the development of inland fisheries.

(ix) Assistance to fisheries co-operatives.

(x) Fisheries schools.

Supply of Wagons Floor Boards to Railways

1355. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstrred Question No. 303 on the 21st February, 1961 regarding the supply of wagons Floor Boards to Railways from Kerala and state:

(a) at what stage is the case against the firms and the Timber Industry Officer; and

(b) the steps taken to expedite the case?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The Special Judge, Poona, in whose Court the case is pending had framed the charges against the accused persons. The accused raised

some objections to the sections of Law under which charges were framed and filed an appeal in the High Court. This appeal was rejected by the High Court. An appeal before the Full Bench of the High Court was also rejected. Now they have preferred an appeal in the Supreme Court where it is expected to come up for hearing shortly.

Minor Irrigation Schemes

1356. { **Shri Sugandhi:** / **Shri Agadi:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what amounts were allotted to Andhra, Mysore, Maharashtra and Kerala States for the minor irrigation schemes and improvement of minor irrigation schemes for the years 1959-60 and 1960-61; and

(b) the amounts utilised, and carried over and lapsed by the respective States for the above period?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). Required information is being collected from the State Governments and will be furnished as soon as received.

Minor Irrigation Works in Manipur

1357. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Accountant General of Assam has raised some objection to the manner in which money grants have been utilised for minor irrigation works in Manipur;

(b) the amount of money sanctioned during the last three years for minor irrigation works in Manipur sub-division-wise; and

(c) the amount utilised sub-division-wise and the acreage of lands benefited?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Minor Irrigation Schemes in Manipur were sanctioned for the first time during 1959-60 and the Works are still in progress. Following statement gives the required information:—

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of Sub-Division	1959-60 Amount sanctioned Rs.	1959-60 Amount utilised Rs.	1960-61 Amount sanctioned Rs.	1960-61 Amount utilised Rs.	Acres proposed to be benefited on completion of schemes
1.	Thoubal Sub-division	1,97,500	71,873	1,49,557	60,311	6,000 acres
2.	Imphal West " "	19,500	11,540	31,625	8,086	2,000 "
3.	Churachandpur " "	27,600	20,186	47,642	32,752	1,200 "
4.	Imphal East " "	5,000	1,170	21,176	681	4,000 "
	TOTAL . .	2,50,000	1,04,769	2,50,000	1,01,830	13,200 acres

Quota of 1st Class Berths in Lucknow-Amritsar Fast Passenger

1358. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a fixed quota of 1st Class berths for Kanpur in Lucknow-Amritsar Fast Passenger from Lucknow;

(b) whether these compartments are kept under lock from Lucknow to Kanpur;

(c) whether no 1st class passenger is allowed to travel from Lucknow to Kanpur in these compartments;

(d) if so, under what rules;

(e) whether General Manager has issued such instruction;

(f) if so, the reason for this; and

(g) whether any passenger has lodged a complaint?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c) and (e). Yes.

(d) and (f). This was done on account of passengers occupying the Kanpur Quota from Lucknow and stations enroute and refusing to vacate the same at Kanpur for passengers, whose reservations had already been confirmed by Station Master, Kanpur against his quota.

(g) Yes, two complaints have been recently received, including one from Hon'ble Member himself.

Telephone Connections at Nangal

1359. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for telephone connections pending at Nangal Dam of Punjab;

(b) the steps being taken to accelerate the sanction of connections; and

(c) the reason for not supplying the stores at every place according to demand?

875 (Ai) LSD—5.

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) 20.

(b) Proposals for laying additional cable to feed Jahawar Market Area and providing another exchange on other side of the river Sutlej are under examination.

(c) There is general shortage of materials.

P. & T. Quarters at Manali

1360. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether staff quarters are provided for the employees of the Posts and Telegraphs at Manali (Kulu); and

(b) if not, whether any scheme for construction of the quarters is being undertaken in the near future?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) There are only five P&T employees at Manali. One of them, i.e., the Sub Postmaster is provided with quarters.

(b) There is no definite scheme at present.

Agricultural University in Nainital District

1361. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) how the Agricultural University at Pant Nagar in district Nanital of U.P. compare with Land Grant Colleges of America;

(b) the different constituent units or colleges of the University with their capacities and scope for further expansion;

(c) how the scheme "earn while you learn" works in the University; and

(d) whether the Vice-Chancellor actually engages in field work along with students and if so, how?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) This University has adopted course system, Grading and Internal Examination system and other academic features followed by the Land Grant Colleges of America. Like the Land Grant Colleges in U.S.A., all the Colleges of this University have a common integrated system of teaching and administration.

(b) The units of the University already established are:—

1. College of Agriculture
2. College of Veterinary Medicine
3. School of Basic Sciences and Humanities.

A College of Agricultural Engineering Technology with an annual admission capacity of 75 students is due to commence in July, 1962. It is further intended by the State Government to establish a College of Home Science towards the end of the Third Five Year Plan. The annual admission capacity of the Colleges of Agriculture and Veterniary Medicine is 150 and 100 students per year respectively.

(c) The University runs a Compulsory work programme in which each student is expected to work for three to four hours a week. They are paid at local rates which are Rs. 1·50 per working day of 8 hours. Besides, there is a Voluntary Work-Programme in which some students are offered monthly employment at about Rs. 15 per mensom for doing certain specific tasks. Students also do voluntary work on the Farm, Hybrid Maize Research Centre and in the University on hourly wages fixed in accordance with the importance of the work. Students work in the Telephone Exchange, laboratories and in offices. During vacations, a few students are given employment in accordance with their capacity in various schemes run by the University.

(d) The Vice-Chancellor does not engage himself in field work along with students. At the start of the first year, the Vice-Chancellor did accompany one or two batches of students to inspect the Work Programme and on those occasions joined students in their Work Programme. The Work-Programme is supervised by an Assistant Dean of Students Welfare (Work-Programme).

Ghee Grading and Marking Rules

1362. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to S.O. 1253 dated New Delhi, the 25th May, 1961 published in the Gazette of India, June 3, 1961 Part-II, Section 3, sub-section (ii) at page 1204 regarding draft of certain rules to amend the Ghee Grading and Marking Rules 1938 and state:

(a) the specific objects of and reasons for making the proposed rules;

(b) whether Government propose to make it obligatory for the dealers and other categories of sellers to have 'AGMARK' marked on standard containers and prohibit sale of ghee without such containers; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken to make Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 more effective than hitherto?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Agmark ghee is at present packed under 2 grades, viz. Special and General, based on quality factors. With the amendment of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules proposed by the Ministry of Health, there would be restriction on the inter-State movement of ghee with different chemical values. It is proposed, under the above notification, to introduce a third grade-known as 'Standard' grade which will cover ghee which is pure but has lower R.M. value than those prescribed under the existing two grades. This new grade will, however, conform to the standard prescribed under the PFA Rules.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) With a view to making the provisions of Prevention of Food Aulteration Rules, 1955, relating to ghee more effective, it is proposed that the sale of ghee having less chemical value in areas other than the area of production of such ghee should be under controlled conditions.

Bridges on National Highway No. 29

1363. { **Shri Kalika Singh;** **Shri Sinhasan Singh:**

Will the Minister **of Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the scheme of bridging the National Highway No. 29 between Varanasi and Gorakhpur;

(b) at what stage is the construction of bridges on Rapti in Gorakhpur and Tons near Mau;

(c) the time when construction of Dohright bridge on Ghagra and Mohanaghat bridge on Gomti will commence; and

(d) the estimated cost of aforesaid projects?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). The progress of the scheme of bridging the National Highway No. 29 and the other information required are indicated below:—

(i) BRIDGE ACROSS RIVER RAPTI AT GORAKHPUR.

The Rapti Bridge at Gorakhpur which will serve both the Gorakhpur-Lucknow Road National Highway No. 28) and the Gorakhpur-Varanasi Road (National Highway No. 29) is under construction. The overall physical progress till the end of April 1961 was 70 per cent. with an expenditure of Rs. 28:01 lakhs against the sanctioned cost of Rs. 41:43 lakhs. The R. C. Superstructure of the bridge is being cast. However, the progress on the work has now received a setback on account of the collapse on the 14th July, 1961 of one unit consisting of one supported span with a small cantiliver span on either side. An enquiry Committee has been appointed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to investigate the causes of the collapse.

(ii) BRIDGE ACROSS RIVER TONS AT MAU.

The overall physical progress upto the end of May 1961 is 41 per cent. The work is likely to be completed by the end of the year 1962. The sanctioned cost of this work is Rs. 12,48,800.

(iii) BRIDGE ACROSS RIVER GOMTI AT MOHANAGHAT.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 24·48 lakhs for the project was sanctioned on the 6th June 1961. The work will be commenced after tenders for it are received and scrutinised and the work is awarded to a suitable contractor.

(iv) BRIDGE ACROSS RIVER GHAGRA AT DOHRIGHAT.

Owing to paucity of funds the project of the all-weather crossing has been deleted from the 3rd five-year plan. There is a ferry running at Dohrighat throughout the year. The work of providing a Pontoon bridge at the crossing is provided in the 3rd five-year plan and it will relieve much of the difficulty of the traffic for this crossing. An estimate received from the State Government for Rs. 5·68 lakhs for the construction of a Pontoon bridge at the site is under examination. It is not possible at the present stage to give any indication of the time when the work of a permanent bridge will commence.

Shahganj Junction

1364. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the reason why the scheme of expansion of transhipment facilities at Shahganj Junction on N. Railway has been abandoned after laying down several rails and constructing arches;

(b) how much out of the estimated cost of the abandoned scheme had been spent; and

(c) the prospects of revival of the abandoned scheme after the completion of renewal of rail track between Shahganj and Mau which is being implemented at present at a cost of Rs. 50 lakhs?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Further work was stopped as the increase in traffic originally anticipated did not materialise to justify additional tranehipment facilities at this station.

(b) Out of the total estimated cost of Rs. 8·97 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 5·18 lakhs had been spent.

(c) There is no necessity of revival of the scheme even after the completion of renewal of rails between Shahganj and Mau Jn.

Progress of Railways in Bastar

1365. **Shri Kistaiya:**
Shri Subudhi Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress in railway from Kotavallassa to Bailadilla (in Bastar);

(b) whether it is a fact that certain area near Bailadilla has been allotted to outside contractors; and

(c) if so, what is the number of acres?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Final Location survey of the line has been complested and preliminary construction work on some portions of the alignment has just been started.

(b) and (c). The expressions 'outside contractors' and number of acres are not very clear. However, contracts for construction of this line are generally being awarded after inviting public tenders through newspapers.

Water Scarcity on Kangra Valley Section

1366. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the water tank does not run daily on the Kangra Valley section for the supply of water to Stations; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is great scarcity of water on the Stations of Kangra Valley Section as well as on the train on that section, especially in hot weather?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is some scarcity at certain stations on Kangra Valley Section but adequate arrangements exist to cater the needs of the travelling public during hot wheather.

मंत्रालय में हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारी

१३६७. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय और संलग्न कार्यालयों में कितने अनुभाग हैं और उनमें कितने अनुभाग ऐसे हैं जिनमें हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों की बहु-संख्या है ; और

(ख) कितने अनुभागों को हिन्दी में नोटिंग और ड्राफ्टिंग करने की स्वीकृति दी गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) मंत्रालय और संलग्न कार्यालयों में कुल ६३ अनुभागों में से ३१ अनुभागों में हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों की बहु-संख्या है ।

(ख) ८ ।

रेलवे में कोयले की राख

१३६८. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में रेलवे में कोयले की राख कितनी इकट्ठी हो गई ;

(ख) क्या इसके उपयोग के लिये रेलवे अनुसन्धान संगठन द्वारा कोई अनुसन्धान किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) ६,२७,६५२ टन (जलाने के काम आने वाली राख) ।

(ख) और (ग). जी हां । राख में कलोरिफिक शक्ति कम होती है और यह वहीं जलाने के काम में लायी जा सकती है जहां कम ताप की जरूरत हो । रेलवे इस समय राख का इस्तेमाल भट्टियों आदि के जलाने और उसे कोयले के साथ मिलकर शंटिंग-इंजनों और स्थिर बॉयलरों में भात तैयार करने के लिए कर रही हैं ।

खण्ड विकास समितियां

१३६६. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या **सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खंड विकास समितियों के गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों के प्रशिक्षण से अब तक क्या अनुभव प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ख) सरकार ने पंचायत राज की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के अनुरूप बनाने के लिये इस प्रशिक्षण में सुधार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार उपमंत्री (श्री ब० स० मूर्ति) : (क) खंड विकास समितियों । पंचायत समितियों के प्रशिक्षित सदस्यों की इन समितियों की बठकों में उपस्थिति, भाग लेना और बहसों से सामुदायिक कार्यक्रम और उसके प्रति उनकी जिम्मेदारियों की अच्छी समझ का बोध होता है ।

(ख) (१) प्रशिक्षण के कार्यक्रम को सुधारने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को नीचे लिखे उपाय सुझाए गए है :—

(१) जहां संस्थाओं द्वारा प्रशिक्षण देने का तरीका सफल नहीं हुआ है वहां जगह-जगह घूम कर प्रशिक्षण देने का तरीका अपनाया जाए ?

(२) कम काम के समय में प्रशिक्षण दिया जाए ।

(३) प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम काफी पहले तैयार कर लिया जाए ।

(४) खंड विकास समिति की एक बैठक में खंड विकास अधिकारी को प्रशिक्षण के महत्व एवं लाभों पर प्रकाश डालना चाहिए ।

(५) प्रशिक्षण शिविरों में खंड, जिला तथा डिविजनल अधिकारियों, जिनमें तकनीकी विशेषज्ञ भी शामिल हों, आमंत्रित किया जाए ।

(६) राज्य स्तर की अनौपचारिक सलाहकार समिति एवं उसकी प्रशिक्षण उप-समिति और जिला परिषद् की पूरी तरह इस कार्य में सम्मिलित करना चाहिए ।

(७) उपस्थिति की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए अपेक्षित संख्या से ५० प्रतिशत अधिक या दुगने सदस्य आमंत्रित करने चाहिए ।

(२) गैर-सरकारी कार्यकर्त्ताओं को शिक्षित करने के लिए डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंस्टीट्यूट्स खोलने के प्रस्ताव पर गम्भीर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Hospitals in Karnatak

1370 { **Shri Agadi:**
Shri Sugandhi:
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the total amount of aid/grant, towards annual recurring and non-recurring, given to the J.C. Co-operative Hospital Limited Ghataprabha (Hukkeri) and the Karnatak Health Institute, Ghataprabha (Hukkeri District Belgaum, Mysore State since 1954-55 to date year-wise?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): No aid/grant has been paid to the J.C. Co-operative Hospital Limited, Ghataprabha (Hukkeri) as no application for such a grant has been received through the State Government.

The following grants have been paid to the Karnatak Health Institute, Ghataprabha (Hukkeri):—

Year	Amount of grant paid out of the Scheme of grants to T.B. Leprory and other voluntary Institutions and Health Minister's Discretionary Grants	Amount of grant paid out of the Training of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives under the Community Development Programme.
	Rs. (Non-recurring)	Rs.
1954-55	50,000	..
1955-56	35,000	7,000 (Non-recurring) 24,000 (Recurring)
1956-57	20,000	..
1957-58	50,000	15,000 (Recurring)
1958-59	50,000	32,320
1959-60	50,000	47,050
1960-61	35,000	..

Automatic Telephone Exchange

1371. { **Shri Agadi:**
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) when the question of opening an Automatic Telephone, Exchange at Huvinabadagalli, District Bellary, Mysore State, was decided;

(b) after this decision how many automatic telephone exchanges were opened in Mysore, Andhra and Maharashtra States; and

(c) the reasons for delaying this facility for Huvinabadagalli?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) 28th April, 1960.

(b) Mysore—24.

Andhra—20.

Maharashtra—8.

These include various schemes sanctioned before 28th April, 1960.

(c) A suitable building for accommodating the exchange has become available only on 1st August, 1961. The installation is likely to be completed in about two months' time.

Railway under or Over-bridge at Raichur

1372. { **Shri Sugandhi:**
Shri Agadi:
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any demand from the public for the construction of an under-bridge or over-bridge on Railway level crossings at Raichur, and Hospet, in Bellary District, on the S. Railway; and

(b) if so, what action is being taken thereon; and

(c) the details of the decision taken?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No such demand has been made on the Railway Administration by the public for the construction of Road over/under bridges in place of level crossings at Raichur and Hospet. However, the Government of Mysore have included these two schemes in their Third Plan and have proposed their execution in 1963-64 and 1965-66 respectively.

(b) and (c). These work will be included in the Southern and Central Railways' Works Programmes at the appropriate time in Consultation with the State Government.

Imported Foodgrains

1373. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any examination has been undertaken to find out and make sure that the nutritional value of imported foodgrains is in tact and not adversely affected either by long storage in exporting countries or in transit; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Such examinations have been undertaken, and the results so far obtained do not indicate deterioration in nutritional value.

केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत् अनुसंधान केन्द्र, पूना

१३७४. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत्** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत अनुसन्धान कन्द्र, पूना में इस वर्ष किन-किन महत्वपूर्ण विषयों में अनुसंधान किया गया ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी): केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत् अनुसन्धान केन्द्र, पूना द्वारा इस वर्ष जिन महत्वपूर्ण समस्याओं पर कार्य किया गया वे निम्नलिखित हैं:—

(१) हमीरपुर (केन्द्रीय रेलवे) के निकट यमुना पर रेलवे पुल का संरक्षण

रेलवे पुल के दक्षिण स्तम्भों के लिये उपयुक्त बाढ़ संरक्षक साधन निकालने के लिये प्रतिरूप प्रयोग पूर्ण किये गये ।

(२) कोसी परियोजना

(क) हनुमाननगर के निकट कोसी के पश्चिम तट के लिये उपयुक्त बाढ़ संरक्षक साधन निकालने के लिये प्रयोग पूर्ण किये गये।

(ख) कोसी से चत्र नहर के निकास स्थान से रेत को निकालने के लिये साधन निकालने के प्रयोग प्रगति करते रहे । रेगुलेटर की सिल को ५.५ फुट ऊंचा उठाने की सामर्थ की जांच की गई ।

(३) सोन परियोजना

बैराज का स्थान , इसके गाइड तटों का रेखांकन जलचालित ऊर्जा विकिरण के अभिकल्प तथा कटाव संरक्षण कार्य पूर्ण किये गये ।

(४) बदुआ परियोजना

प्रतिस्रोत वीयर का अभिकल्प पूर्ण किया गया । ये कार्य इसके द्वारा हुये उठान के कारण जल के स्तर में अनुज्ञेय चढ़ाव को ध्यान में रखते हुये किये गये ।

(५) शरावती जल-विद्युत् परियोजना (मैसूर) के सर्ज टैंक

सर्ज टैंक के अभिकल्प के विविध पहलुओं का परीक्षण होता रहा जिनमें सर्ज टैंक का स्थायित्व और इसके आधार पर संरचनाओं का आकार सम्मिलित थे ।

(६) कोयना परियोजना

विकास के द्वितीय चरण में विजलीघर की अधिकतम सम्भाव्य सामर्थ्य का निश्चित करना ।

(७) भाखड़ा परियोजना

जल निःसरण के दौरान 'स्पिलवे क्रैस्ट गेट्स' में स्पन्दन का अध्ययन ।

(८) कड्डालोर बंदरगाह

मद्रास राज्य के बंदरगाह अधिकारी द्वारा सुझाये गये लहरतोड़ बांध के नव अभिरूप की सामर्थ्य ।

(९) थाना क्रीक

बम्बई बंदरगाह में गाद के भरने के सम्बन्ध में थाना क्रीक के ऊपर प्रस्तावित पुल के जलमार्ग की पर्याप्तता । इससे सम्बद्ध परीक्षण पूर्ण हो चुके हैं ।

(१०) दिल्ली में यमुना नदी का विनयन

दिल्ली में यमुना नदी के ऊपर वर्तमान रेल-मय-सड़क के पुल पर जल के बहाव की स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिये प्रयोग किये जा रहे हैं ।

(११) महानदी पर मुण्डाली वीयर और (अण्डरस्लुइसिज'

वीयर के लिये प्रयोग जारी हैं ।

(१२) सलांदी बांध उमड़मार्ग तथा अभिरूप

इसके लिये प्रयोग प्रगति पर हैं ।

(१३) अभियम वारापानी बांध (असम)

(१) उमड़ मार्ग अध्ययन प्रगति कर रहे हैं ।

(२) बांध के फोटोइलास्टिक अध्ययन किये जा रहे हैं ।

(१४) मेशवा बांध

उमड़मार्ग के पहले प्रस्ताव पर परीक्षण दिसम्बर, १९६० में छोड़ दिये गये थे, क्योंकि कंक्रीट बांध के लिये स्थान उपयुक्त नहीं पाया गया था ।

अब एक नया अभिकल्प सुझाया गया है, जिसमें वेनपुर सैडल में स्थित उमडमार्ग सहित मिट्टी का बांध सम्मिलित होगा । नये प्रतिरूप का निर्माण प्रगति कर रहा ।

(१५) बानस बांध, दान्तीवाडा परियोजना

उमड़मार्ग के लिये परीक्षण किये जा रहे हैं ।

(१६) कदाना उमड़मार्ग, कदाना परियोजना

उमडमार्ग के लिये परीक्षण किये जा रहे हैं ।

(१७) नागार्जुनसागर—ट्रेसल ब्रिज का निर्माण

इससे सम्बन्धित प्रयोग किये जा रहे हैं ।

(१८) दक्षिण कक्ष लिंगानामक्की बांध

पत्थर की संरचनाओं के आधार के अभिकल्प-अध्ययन प्रगति कर रहे हैं ।

(१९) रत्नगिरि लहरतोड़ बांध अध्ययन

रत्नगिरि लहरतोड़ बांध के स्थायित्व के लिये २०० फुट लम्बी वेव फ्लूम में प्रयोग किये गये । लहरों (१२ फुट १० सैकण्ड) के साथ प्रयोग किये गये । ये प्रयोग टूटे फूटे जहाजों से बने हुये वर्तमान लहरतोड़ बांध के लिये प्रबलन के अभिकल्प बनाने तथा उनका परीक्षण करने के उद्देश्य से किये गये थे ।

(२०) विशाखापटनम बंदरगाह के वर्तमान लहरतोड़ बांध का दृढ़िकरण

टूटे-फूटे जहाजों से बने हुये वर्तमान लहरतोड़ बांध के प्रवलन के अभिकल्प बनाने के उद्देश्य से रक्षात्मक यूनिटों की विविध किस्मों जैसे कि पत्थर, कंक्रीट के खण्ड तथा ट्राइवर्स के लहरों की टक्करों के प्रति स्थायित्व का परीक्षण किया जाता रहा।

(२१) बम्बई की बंदरगाह के लिए आइसोटोप ट्रेसर अध्ययन

प्रगति कर रहा है।

(२२) मंगलोर बंदरगाह

बंदरगाह के सुधार तथा विकास के लिये महत्वपूर्ण समस्याओं का समाधान किया जा रहा है।

(२३) भूमि विज्ञान तथा भूमि यान्त्रिकी

(१) कुआखाए नाली (उड़ीसा)

इस नाली के आधार की निर्माण सामग्री काली मिट्टी की भार वाहन क्षमता के लिये परीक्षण किये जा रहे हैं।

(२) खड़कवसला झील का पानी

खडकवसला झील के पानी में द्राव्य नमक तथा गाद के सम्बन्ध में, चमकीली रेत के सम्बन्ध में, भेदय मट्टी का रासायनिक पदार्थों द्वारा अभिपूरण के रेत को प्रस्तर विज्ञान सम्बन्धी विश्लेषण तथा सिंचित भूमि में रासायनिक पदार्थों को अदलबदल के सम्बन्ध में अध्ययन किये गये।

द्वितीय योजना में नलकूप

१३७५. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में नलकूप लगाने के लिये कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था; और

(ख) क्या वह लक्ष्य पूरा हो गया है?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा): (क) और (ख) लक्ष्य ३२५० का था परन्तु आंशिक रूप में अनुपयुक्त स्थानों के छोड़ने और राज्य की योजनाओं में कुछ परिवर्तन के कारण वास्तविक प्राप्ति की कुल संख्या २६११ थी।

दिल्ली में उद्योगों को बिजली के कनेक्शन

१३७६. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत्** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में उद्योगों के लिये गत एक वर्ष से बिजली नहीं दी गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली की औद्योगिक सलाहकार समिति की क्या सिफारिशें हैं?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी): (क) जी, हां। दिल्ली प्रशासन जनवरी, १९६० से उद्योगों के लिये दिन में विद्युत् के बारे में प्रार्थना पत्र स्वीकार नहीं कर रहा है, क्योंकि उनके द्वारा किये गये विद्युत् सम्भरण स्थिति के पुनरावलोकन से पता चला था कि दिल्ली में ऐसी मांग को पूरा करने के लिये विद्युत् उपलब्ध नहीं थी।

(ख) औद्योगिक सलाहकार समिति ने यह सुझाव दिया था कि लगभग २०० किलोवाट विद्युत प्रति मास उन उद्योगों के वास्ते पृथक कर दी जाये जिन्हें ५ हार्स-पावर अथवा उस से कम हार्सपावर विद्युत् की आवश्यकता हो ताकि लघु उद्योगों की यथार्थ आवश्यकताओं को पूर्ण किया जा सके। जब भाखड़ा नंगल परियोजना से अतिरिक्त विद्युत उपलब्ध हो जायेगी, तब दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा इस सुझाव पर विचार किया जायेगा।

Fainting of Railway Employees

1377. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the terrific heat and want of water two employees of Accounts Department of South Eastern Railway Garden Reach fainted; and

(b) whether there were enough arrangements of water in Headquarters of S. E. Railway Garden Reach?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes.

Milk Co-operatives

1378. Shri P. G. Deb:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to have milk co-operatives in Punjab, Delhi and U.P.; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). In Delhi there is at prescent no scheme for the organisation of separate milk co-operatives as all the villages of Delhi are covered by Multipurpose Societies and the majority of milk producers are members of these societies. Besides there are also Dairy Societies in the villages. In U.P., milk co-operatives have been functioning for the last several years and the State Government propose to set up more milk co-operatives under the Third Five Year Plan. Information in respect of the Punjab is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is available.

Departmental Catering on N. Railway

1379. Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Departmental Catering provided in some trains on the Northern Railway is running on profit or at a loss; and

(b) the profit or loss incurred by it per month since the introduction of the departmental catering?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The Northern Railway are not departmentally working any catering establishments on trains.

Training of Primary School Teachers

1380. Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3827 on the 25th April, 1961 and state the further progress made so far regarding conversion of peripatetic camps for training of Primary School teachers into their regular training course?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): The peripatetic teams of training were disbanded with effect from 1st August, 1960. The training is now imparted in 11 Social Education Organisers' Training Centres. So far 406 members of the staff and 447 Headmasters/Principals of the Primary School Teachers Training Colleges have been given orientation

training for 4 weeks and 3 days respectively at these centres.

Bhatinda Marshalling Yard

1381. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** / **Shri A. M. Tariq:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of Bhatinda Marshalling Yard has been completed; and

(b) if not, the approximate time by which it will bs completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No marshalling yard is under construction at Bhatinda. There is a proposal to remodel the metre gauge yard at Bhatinda and under this scheme it is proposed to extend the lengths of six lines.

(b) The work is in the planning stage and it is too early to indicate which it will be completed?

Chemical Manure

1382. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** / **Shri A. M. Tariq:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total requirement of chemical manure for the Indian Cotton for 1961;

(b) whether the full quantity is being made available to the crop; and

(c) if not the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The State Governments send a consolidated demand for chemical fertilisers for the whole State and not crop-wise. Hence the total requirement of fertilisers for cotton crop during 1961 is not available.

(b) During 1961-62, it is expected that the supplies that would be made available would amount to about 60 per cent. of the total demand.

(c) It is not possible to meet the demand of the State Governments in full due to shortage of foreign exchange.

Mahatma Gandhi T.B. Sanatorium Dharwar District

1383. { **Shri Agadi:** / **Shri Sugandhi:** / **Shri Wodeyar:**

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts of aid and/or grant non-recurring and recurring given to the Mahatma Gandhi T.B. Sanatorium Malak Sumudra, Gadag, District Dharwar, Mysore State year-wise since the inception of this institution;

(b) whether it is a fact that the managing Committee of this institution has not received the State contribution and as a result of this they are unable to run the institution;

(c) if so, the details of State grants/aids received year-wise; and

(d) the number of patients treated for T.B. month-wise since the inception of this new institution?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The following Grants have so far been paid by the Central Government to this Sanatorium:—

Year	Acount
1957-58	50,000/- (Non-recurring).
1959-60	50,000/- (Non-recurring).
1961-62	25,000/- (Non-recurring).

(b) No. The State Government are not aware of the reasons for the management not being able to run the Institution. Since the authorities of the Sanatorium moved the question of handing over the management of the institution to the State Government, that Government did not contemplate to sanction further grants to the institution.

(c) The State Government has given a sum of Rs. 33,615 only to the institution as an ad hoc grant during 1958.

(d) A statement containing the information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 53].

Manhandling of Station Master, Sealdah

1384. **Shri Agadi:**
Shri Sugandhi:
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sealdah (Bengal) Station Master was manhandled by some passengers of the Titagarh Local train on or about the 27th June, 1961 for stopping the train in the Station Yard;

(b) if so, for what reasons the train was stopped;

(c) the details of action taken; and

(d) whether any arrests have been made in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The train was stopped due to the obstruction caused by a wooden sleeper lying on the track.

(c) and (d). The matter was reported to the police who reached the spot, removed the obstruction and arrested six boys on suspicion. Investigation is still proceeding.

Railway Hostel at Cuttack

1385. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total capacity for admission in the Railway hostel at Cuttack; and

(b) whether the full capacity was admitted last year and what is the present strength of students in the hostel?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) 25.

(b) Yes. At present there are 19 students in the hostel.

Transport Corporation for Orissa

1386. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa have agreed to constitute a Transport Corporation for Orissa; and

(b) when this scheme is likely to be executed and what is the amount that the Government of India has proposed to contribute towards this?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The Corporation is likely to be established shortly. The Central Government in the Ministry of Railways propose to contribute Rs. 80 lakhs to the Capital of the Corporation during the Third Plan period. This includes a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs already invested in the Orissa Road Transport Company Ltd., the assets of which will be taken over by the proposed Corporation.

Paddy Production in Tripura

1387. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) how much money has been sanctioned and given by the Government of India to increase the paddy production in Tripura and how much money has been spent by the Tripura Administration for the purpose so far since the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) whether any progress has been made in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof yearwise from 1956?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

Cheating at Calcutta

1388. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some merchants of Calcutta were cheated by issuing bogus Railway receipts of the Puri and Bhubaneshwar station recently;

(b) if so, the total value of the railway receipts of Puri and Bhubaneshwar station; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes. A firm of Calcutta were cheated in respect of 7 Railway Receipts purported to have been issued from Phubaneshwar station and not from Puri.

(b) Total value as mentioned by the party cheated is Rs. 1,23,000.

(c) Immediate enquiries were made and it was found that the Railway Receipts were forged and spurious. All concerned have been warned to guard against delivery on bogus/forged Railway Receipts.

The Chambers of Commerce and Merchant's Association have been alerted.

The matter has been reported to the Police for investigation and report.

Pilgrims Route to Badrinath

1389. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are considering the proposal to nationalise pilgrim routes to Badrinath Kadarnath, Gangotri and Yamanotri; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). As the executive authority in respect of road transport vests in the State Governments, the matter really concerns the Government of U.P. There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government of India.

नल-कूपों का लगाया जाना

१३६०. श्री अ० मु० तारिक : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत अमरीकी प्राविधिक सहायता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत नलकूप लगाने की योजना में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) जो सामान अमेरिकन सरकार से इस निमित्त प्राप्त हुआ था वह क्या सब उपयोग में आ चुका है अथवा कुछ शेष है ;

(ग) जो प्रमुख कार्यकर्ता प्रोग्रेस आफिसर आदि विभाग की देख-रेख कर रहे हैं वे क्या इस विषय के अच्छे ज्ञाता हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या विभाग की उन्नति पर इसका प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा): (क) भारत-अमरीकी प्राविधिक सहायता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, जो कि १९५२, १९५३ और १९५४ में शुरू किया गया था, यू० पी०, पंजाब और बिहार में ३००० नलकूपों के बनाने का एक कार्यक्रम था । यह कार्यक्रम अब पूरा हो चुका है ।

(ख) वह सामग्री अधिकांशतः पूरी प्रयोग कर ली गई है ।

(ग) राज्यों में कार्य का निरीक्षण राज्य सरकारों के चीफ इन्जिनियरों तथा टेक्निकल अफसरों के द्वारा किया गया । केन्द्र के वरिष्ट तकनीकी व्यक्तियों ने राज्यों को टैक्निकल मामलों पर आवश्यक

सलाह दी। प्रोग्रेस अफसर की जिम्मेदारी मुख्य रूप से सामग्री को जल्दी हासिल करना था।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Chemical Fertilizers

1391. Shri Remi Reddy: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate of the requirements of Chemical Fertilisers for 1961-62 has been made; and

(b) what are the arrangements made for the supply of the same?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, Sir. 26·7 lakh tons expressed in terms of sulphate of ammonia.

(b) Apart from the fertilisers available from indigenous sources, imports are being made to the extent possible. The total supply during 1961-62 is expected to meet about 60 per cent. of the requirements.

Postal Orders

1392. Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that postal orders have been issued by the West Bengal Circle without any seal of the issuing post office;

(b) whether the postal orders have been issued with the seal of the issuing post office affixed in the space provided for the seal of the paying office;

(c) whether postal orders have been issued with the effigy of King George VI which have been demonetised;

(d) whether paying offices have refused payment on the ground of the above irregularities; and

(e) if so, whether instructions have been issued that in such cases paying offices should not refuse payment?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) to (c). Yes, there have been some cases of the kind.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) As soon as the cases came to the notice of the Postmaster General, West Bengal Circle, he took immediate action for their expeditious settlement. Suitable instructions have also been issued to the offices concerned.

Floods in Tanjore

1393. { Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of flood havoc in South India, the Tenjore package programme, will be seriously affected;

(b) if so, the nature of the production;

(c) whether the loss likely to arise will upset the target fixed under the programme;

(d) if so, by how much; and

(e) what additional help is proposed for this District?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). According to the information received from the State Government, about 30,000 acres under Kuruvai crop of paddy have been affected by the recent floods in the district of Tanjore as a whole and about 500 acres have been sandcast.

30 per cent. of the 23 blocks in the district is covered by the Package Programme during 1961-62. Out of these 23 blocks 10 blocks have been affected by the floods. It is estimated that a total of 1,500 acres in Kuruvai paddy nurseries which would plant about 15,000 acres of Kuruvai paddy crop has been damaged. The loss of production of paddy crop is estimated at about 8,000 tons.

(c) and (d). In view of the above, the target of production under the Package Programme for 1961-62 is not likely to be seriously affected.

(c) The question of any additional help is for the State Government. The package Programme has no provision for any such assistance.

Telephone Connections in Amritsar

1394. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have applied for telephone connections in Amritsar (Punjab) so far since 1st January, 1961 to 30th June, 1961;

(b) the number of applications pending previous to this period;

(c) how many of them have been provided with the telephone connections; and

(d) by what time the remaining applicants will be provided with telephone connections?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) 259.

(b) 1810.

(c) 70.

(d) 825 connections are likely to be provided by the end of March, 1962.

Schemes have been sanctioned for further expension of the exchange on completion of which the entire waiting list will be wiped out.

P.C.O. at Bhuntar

1395. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation has been received to open a Public Call Office at Bhuntar (Punjab) of Kulu Valley; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon and the time by which it will be opened?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal has been sanctioned and the work will be completed as soon as the required materials become available.

Appointment of S.C. on N. Railway

1396. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Scheduled Castes candidates to the proportion have not been appointed in the Northern Railway during 1961-62 so far; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Recruitment of Scheduled Castes during this period has not been below the percentage reserved for them.

(b) Does not arise.

Flag Station at Brahmpur on N. Railway

1397. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 500 were deposited some years ago to open a flag station at Brahmpur between Nangal Dam and Bhanupli on the Rupar Nangal Dam Section on the Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in not opening the flag station?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes. The amount was deposited as a security by the contractor selected for operating the proposed halt at Brahmpur.

(b) The proposal to open the halt has not been proceeded with, as the State Government have not conveyed acceptance to their share of financial liability.

Warehouses in Punjab

1398. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in Punjab where Central Warehouses

have been completed during 1961-62 so far and their capacity in each case; and

(b) the names of places where these are set up?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). In the first quarter of 1961-62 Central warehouses have been set up in hired accommodation at Abohar (400 tons), Mansa (420 tons) and Karnal (800 tons), Amritsar (600 tons), Sonepat (500 tons) in addition to the Central Warehouse at Moga (3,100 tons) started earlier.

Schemes of construction of Central warehouses at Abohar, Karnal, Sonepat and Amritsar are under consideration.

N.E.S. Blocks in Hoshiarpur District

1399. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of N.E.S. Blocks which have been opened in 1960 and 1961 so far in the Hoshiarpur district of Punjab; and

(b) the names of the blocks and the amount spent on each?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). The Saroya Block was opened as a Pre-Extension Block in April, 1960 and it was up-graded into a stage I Block from April, 1961. An expenditure of Rs. 5374·51 was incurred in this block in 1960-61. Upto June, 1961 the expenditure incurred is Rs. 2340·75.

Orders for opening the Hoshiarpur-I Block against the April, 1961 series of allotment are being issued by the State Government shortly. No expenditure has yet been incurred in this block.

"Package Scheme" in Kerala

1400. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision for implementing the "Package Scheme" in Kerala State has been taken;

(b) which are the areas to be covered by the scheme; and

(c) when will the scheme start functioning?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) Two districts of Alleppy and Palghat.

(c) The Government of India's approval for implementing the scheme has already been conveyed and the State Government has started preparations for launching the scheme. Before the programme is implemented in the field, the State Government will have to undertake certain preparatory measures. It is only then that the scheme can be effectively brought into operation.

P. & T. Employees Punjab Circle

1401. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4392 on the 3rd May, 1961 and state:

(a) the number of all General Service Officials facing departmental disciplinary proceedings in Punjab Circle for the past one year;

(b) the number of all General Service Officials facing departmental disciplinary proceedings in Punjab Circle for over two years and how many have been suspended; and

(c) the number of all General Service Officials under suspension who have not been paid house rent allowance admissible to them for the past two years with reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Of the seventeen officials facing departmental proceedings over one year, none belongs to any of the General Service Cadres.

(b) None.

(c) Does not arise.

Conversion of Bombay-Madras Tri-Weekly Janata into Daily Janata

1402. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to convert the Bombay-Madras Tri-weekly Janata Express into a daily Janata; and

(b) if so, from what date it will be so converted?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present to convert the Bombay-Madras Tri-weekly Janata Express trains into a daily service.

Supply of Cement

1403. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government has informed the Planning Commission that the Hydro-Electric schemes in the State under the Second Five Year Plan could not be completed in time due to the non-supply of adequate quantity of cement for the project works; and

(b) whether any arrangements have been made for supplying the necessary quantity of cement for carrying on the project works?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the affirmative.

(b) Sustained efforts have always been made to meet the demand for cement to the maximum extent possible. A statement showing the quantity of cement demanded by the Kerala State Electricity Board and the allotments made during the years 1959, 1960 and subsequent period is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 54].

New Railway Station near Kottayam

1404. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to change the location of the proposed new railway station between Kottayam and Ettumamer on the Quilon Ernakulam Railway line from the place where it was originally decided upon to another place;

(b) whether any complaint has been received against this change of location; and

(c) what are the reasons for the proposed change?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Russian Help for fighting Samallpox in India

1405. Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Russia has indicated help to fight smallpox in India; and

(b) if so, the details of the programme chalked out in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The Government of the U.S.S.R. have agreed to supply 250 million doses of freeze dried vaccine free of charge to India for the Smallpox Eradication Programme.

The details of the Programme have not yet been chalked out.

Production of Coconut and Arecanut in Orissa

1406. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target for increasing coconut and arecanut production in Orissa has been fixed during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). **Yes.**

The following targets of additional production have been fixed:

Coconut—8·8 million nuts.
Arecanut—800 maunds.

Fertilizer Requirements

1407. Dr. Samantsinhar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of imports of fertilizers the Government have asked the State Governments to submit their requirements of fertilizers during the Third Plan; and

(b) what is the State-wise requirement and possible allotment to each State?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) With a view to plan imports of fertilizers during the different years of the Plan, the State Governments have been requested to send by August of each year their firm requirements of fertilisers for the subsequent financial year.

(b) The State-wise demand for 1961-62 is given in the statement laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 55]. The allocation for 1961-62 is expected to meet 60 per cent. of the requirements.

भाण्डागार

१४०८. **श्री जांगड़े :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष १९६०-६१ और १९६१-६२ में किन स्थानों पर खाद्यान्न एकत्र करने के लिये भाण्डागार बनाये जा रहे हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : १९६०-६१ के वर्ष में निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर भाण्डागार बनाए गए हैं :—

	क्षमता
देवनगिरि	५००० टन
वारंगल	४८०० ,,
अमरावती	१७०० टन
सांगली	१०० ,,

१९६१-६२ की पहली तिमाही में श्री गंगानगर में एक भाण्डागार (४५०० टन) और सांगली में २१०० टन और अतिरिक्त संचयन स्थान के निर्माण का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है ।

निम्न केन्द्रों पर भाण्डागार निर्माण कार्य हो रहा है :—

	कुल क्षमता
	टन
अमरावती	३८०० (अतिरिक्त)
सांगली	३८०० (,,)
श्रीगंगानगर	५०० (,,)
कोटा	५६००
मुरैना	४५००
गदग	५०००
गोंडिया	४०००
हनुमानगढ़	५०००

Consumption of Sugar

1409. { Shri Dasaratha Deb: / Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the consumption of sugar at present in each State of India;

(b) the consumption thereof seven years ago; and

(c) the requirements of each State at present?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a)

to (c). The required information is given in the Statement below:

Name of State	(a) Av. monthly consumption during November, 1960 to Jun 1961	(b) Av. monthly off-take 7 years ago (1953-54)	(c) Normal monthly quota of each State
1	2	3	4
	(Tons)	(Tons)	Tons)
Andhra Pradesh	8,046	6,383	8,500
Assam .	5,455	3,061	6,500
Bihar	11,411	8,244	15,000
Gujarat .	15,803	(included in Maharashtra)	22,000
Kerala . .	5,886	4,151	6,000
Madhya Pradesh	11,137	9,062	12,500
Madras . .	9,919	10,863	12,000
Maharashtra	29,810	34,972	33,000
Mysore . .	7,211	7,528	8,000
Orissa . .	2,808	1,495	4,000
Punjab . .	11,309	12,098	14,000
Rajasthan .	4,642	4,819	8,500
Uttar Pradesh .	17,669	21,197	20,000
West Bengal	18,970	18,498	22,800
Delhi . .	5,098	7,809	6,500
Himachal Pradesh	236	65	500
Jammu & Kashmir	958	241	2,000
Other Union Territories .	502	19	600

The figures under (b) above represent the average monthly off-take from factories of indigenous sugar and of imported sugar from ports. These, therefore, give the first despatches to various States. Since there was no ban on inter-state movement of sugar at that time some sugar might have moved from one State to another. At present there is restriction on inter-State movement of sugar and the figures given under (a) give the average monthly consumption.

Quarters for P. & T. Employees

1410. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of postal employees (gradewise) housed so far in departmental quarters in Puri and Bhubaneshwar Divisions in Orissa;

(b) the period by which all the employees are expected to be housed in departmental quarters;

(c) the provision made for construction of departmental quarters in these two divisions during 1960-61 and 1961-62; and

(d) the number of quarters completed so far or under construction at present?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Both Puri and Bhubaneshwar are under the jurisdiction of the Puri Postal Division. The number of Postal Employees (gradewise) provided with departmental quarters in Puri and Bhubaneshwar is as follows:

No. of staff provided with departmental quarters	*In pay scale* Rs.
8 . . .	55—149
18 .	150—249
1 . .	250—499
Nil .	Above 499

(b) It is not practicable for the department to provide accommodation to all the staff but schemes have been taken up to provide 85 units of quarters during the 3rd Plan period.

(c)

1960-61	Rs. 1,21,491
1961 62	Rs. 15,000

(d) Nil.

Rural Water Supply Schemes in Orissa

1411. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme under the National Water Supply and Sanitation

Programme in selected units consisting of 100 contiguous villages has been implemented in Orissa in the Second Plan;

(b) if so, which area and at what cost:

(c) whether any such area has been selected in Orissa under this scheme to be implemented in 1961-62; and

(d) if so, which area?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 56].

(c) and (d). No programme of new work is to be taken up during 1961-62.

Family Planning in Kerala

1412. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the opening of family planning centres in Kerala State during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether there is any opposition in the State from any quarters to the scheme of family planning; and

(c) if so, from whom?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Seventy family planning centres were opened in Kerala during the Second Five Year Plan period.

(b) and (c). The Catholic Congress in Kerala passed a resolution protesting against the family planning programme.

Train Derailment at Deoria Station

1413. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a goods train was derailed at Deoria Station on the North Eastern Railway on or about the 8th June, 1961;

(b) if so, what was the cause of the accident; and

(c) what loss of life or property was involved in the accident?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) At about 04.20 hours on 8-6-1961 at Deoria Sadar Station two empty Molasses Tank wagons derailed during shunting operations.

(b) Failure of Railway Staff.

(c) There was no casualty. The cost of damage to Railway property has been assessed at Rs. 500.

पशु-चिकित्सा कालेज

१४१४. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में ढोरों की संख्या को देखते हुये क्या वहां एक पशु-चिकित्सा कालेज पर्याप्त है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या वहां केन्द्रीय सहायता से कुछ और कालेज खोले जाने हैं ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० रं० श०० देशमुख) : (क) और (ख). राज्यों में पशु चिकित्सा कालेजों की स्थापना का सम्बन्ध मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकारों का है । इस कारण राज्य की वर्तमान जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए राजस्थान में वर्तमान पशु-चिकित्सा कालेज के पर्याप्त होने या न होने का ऐसा मामला है, जिस पर राजस्थान सरकार को विचार करना चाहिये । भारत सरकार को राजस्थान में अधिक पशु चिकित्सा कालेज खोलने के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता की कोई प्रार्थना नहीं मिली है ।

मालगाड़ियों से चोरियां

१४१५. श्री जांगडे : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिलासपुर रेलवे स्टेशन और मार्शेलिंग यार्ड में गत दो मास से मालगाड़ियों से चोरियां बढ़ गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सीमेंट की दो गाड़ियां और कपड़े की दस पन्द्रह गाठें चुराई गई हैं ; और

(ग) इस विषय में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामास्वामी): (क) और (ख). जून, १९६१ में बिलासपुर यार्ड में चोरी की घटनाएं अचानक बढ़ गईं जब कि २ अलग-अलग माल डिब्बों में से सीमेंट की चोरी के २ मामले और कपड़े की २ गांठों की चोरी के एक मामले की रिपोर्ट मिली ।

(ग) मालूम हुआ है कि सीमेंट की चोरी के दो मामलों में यार्ड कर्मचारियों का हाथ है और इस सिलसिले में अभी तक पुलिस ने एक रेल कर्मचारी और तीन बाहरी आदमियों को गिरफ्तार किया है । मामले की जांच हो रही है ।

जहां तक कपड़े की गांठों की चोरी का सम्बन्ध है, सारा माल बरामद हो गया है । कर्त्तव्य-पालन में गफलत दिखाने के कारण रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के एक रक्षक पर विभागीय कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

India-Goa Flight

1416. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a German plane which was flying from Calcutta to Goa was held up on the 20th July, 1961 and made to land at Santa Cruz airport as flights from India to Goa are prohibited; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) The aircraft was cleared for Karachi; while in flight, the Capitan sought permission to proceed to Goa *via* Bhavnagar. Thereupon he was asked to land at Bombay which he did.

(b) Permission to overfly India into Goa was refused and the aircraft eventually left Bombay for Karachi on 21-7-1961.

Derailment due to Rain at Kamli, Dharewada and Umardeshi Stations

1417. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was derailment due to heavy rain at Kamli, Dharewada and Umardeshi Stations on the Western Railway on the 17th July, 1961; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Foot over-bridges on Railways

1418. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy of Government to construct foot-over-bridges at Railway stations; and

(b) whether it varies from State to State and Division to Division?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The work of providing foot over-bridges at stations falls in the category of railway users' amenity. Such works are provided in consultation with the Zonal Railway Users' Amenities Committees with which public opinion is associated. While selecting the works the need and urgency for the works at different stations and the availability of funds is taken into consideration.

Foot-over-bridges at stations where these are necessary, are being provided on a programmed basis taking into consideration the layout of the yard and the volume of passenger traffic dealt with.

The above procedure is followed by all Zonal Railways.

Bhubaneswar Station

1419. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has approved the schemes for converting the present Railway Station at Bhubaneswar in Orissa into a very modern and improved Railway Station;

(b) whether the Orissa Government had submitted any schemes for the same;

(c) if so, when;

(d) whether this proposal has been accepted; and

(e) the estimated expenditure approved for modernising the Bhubaneswar Railway Station?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). No. The State Government desired that the design prepared by the Railway Architect should be shown to the State Architect, in order to ensure that the Building conforms to the architecture of the surrounding environment. The detailed plans have since been prepared by the Railway Architect and will be shown to the State Architect after they are approved by the Railway.

(e) Approximately Rs. 7·50 lakhs.

New Railway Lines during Third Plan in Madras

1420. { **Shri Tangamani:** / **Shri Kunhan:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been made regarding new railway lines for Madras State during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) whether it is a fact that many organisations have demanded doubling of railway lines between Madras and Tuticorin; and

(c) if so, what is the decision of Government regarding new lines in Madras State during Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Irwin Hospital, Delhi

1421. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of in-patients in the Irwin Hospital, Delhi prefer to get their food from their homes;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether Government propose to make a survey to find out the percentage of patients who do not take hospital food?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Maternity Ward of Irwin Hospital, Delhi

1422. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases admitted in 1960 in the maternity Ward of Irwin Hospital, Delhi;

(b) the number of new born babies who died in the Irwin Hospital in each month from January to December, 1960; and

(c) the number of nurses on night duty in the Maternity Ward of the Hospital?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) 3326.

(b) January, 1960	1
February, 1960	1
March, 1960	1
April, 1960	—
May, 1960	1
June, 1960	—
July, 1960	2
August, 1960.	1
September, 1960	—
October, 1960	1
November, 1960	1
December, 1960.	1
Total	10

(c) Two.

All India Institute of Medical Sciences

1423. { **Shri Warior:** / **Shri Kodiyan:**

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3839 on the 25th April, 1961 and state:

(a) the details of the case and reasons for the Institute's refusal to forward the application of one Doctor who resigned; and

(b) whether new appointments have been made in place of those twenty-three who resigned?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The doctor concerned was in the service of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences from 15-3-1958. In May and December, 1958 and February and November, 1959 he applied for posts outside. The first three applications were not forwarded in the interests of the Institute. In keeping with the Governing Body's decision taken in April, 1959 that applications of permanent employees should not be forwarded, his last application also was not forwarded.

(b) Nineteen of the 23 vacancies have been filled.

Issue of Handwritten Tickets on E. Railway

1424. **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in some of the stations on Eastern Railway between Howrah and Burdwan on the main lines or on the new Chord lines, printed tickets are not supplied to the passengers with particular reference to Masagram station;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how are accounts of the handwritten tickets maintained?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No. As regards Masagram station, a letter, however, appeared in the Ananda Bazar Patrika on 26-7-1961 alleging shortage of printed tickets for Howrah, which was looked into and found to be not correct.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Blank Paper Tickets, which are machine-numbered and have got record foils, are accounted for in the Daily Trains Cash Book and its Summary as also in the Passenger Classifications of the station of issue.

Air Bookings

1426. { **Shri Warior:** / **Shri Kodiyan:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the number of passengers booked by Air India International and Indian Airlines Corporation during the year 1960?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): During the financial year 1960-61, the number of passengers carried by the two Air Corporations is as follows:

(i) Indian Airlines Corporation.— 7,87,187.

(ii) Air-India International Corporation.—1,24,951.

Non-Delivery of Insured Cover

1427. { **Shri Warior:** / **Shri Kodiyan:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a letter appearing in the Statesman, Delhi on the 1st August, 1961 regarding non-delivery of an Insured Cover No. A-673 of the Calcutta G.P.O. on 30th May, 1960;

(b) if so, steps taken to investigate during the last one year;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken now in the matter; and

(d) how long will it take to decide the matter?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Departmental investigation was taken up in June, 1960 immediately on receipt of complaint about the non-deilvery of the article. It was suspected that Shri Kirodimal, postman, Sambhar Lake had misappropriated the article after forging the signature of the addressee on the delivery receipt. The case was therefore reported, in the first instance, to the local police and later on, to the Special Police Establishment, Jaipur. The case has since been challened in the Court of the Special Judge, Jaipur and is now subjudice. The Superintendent, S.P.E. Jaipur, who was not in favour of settlement of the claim in respect of the insured letter till the case was decided by the Court, has since been persuaded to give his concurrence. Departmental proceedings have also been initiated against the postman.

(c) The Post Master-General Calcutta has issued sanction for the settlement of the claim.

(d) Does not arise.

Communications in Border Areas of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh

1428. **Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Madhya Pradesh have demanded financial assistance from the Union Government for the development of communications in the border areas of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, what is the amount demanded; and

(c) details of assistance given?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). Yes. Financial assistance equal to one-third of the cost of constructing a bridge over the Chambal river and one-half of the cost of a bridge over the Yamuna river on the Bhind-Ctawah road, estimated to cost Rs. 75 lakhs and Rs. 35 lakhs, respectively, has been sought. The proposal is being examined in consultation with the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, Chingleput Madras

1429. { **Shri Tangamani:** / **Shri Kunhan:**

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, Chingleput, Madras is given additional aid this year;

(b) if so, nature of the assistance; and

(c) the nature of research and the number of patients treated in the said Institute?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). As against a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs during 1960-61, a provision of Rs. 8 lakhs has been made for the year 1961-62.

(c) The Institute is at present engaged on (1) therapaeutic research on some newer remedies for leprosy and on some indigenous drugs, (2) Investigation on the prophylatic value of sulphones in healthy contacts of leprosy patients and (3) long term investigation of the evolution of the disease in children.

The number of inpatients treated in the attached hospitals annually is approximately 1400 and the average number of outpatients given treatment anuually is 5,000 approximately.

Introduction of Rail Coaches on Ex-S.I.R. Section

1430. { **Shri Tangamani:** / **Shri Kunhan:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to introduce more rail coaches in the Ex-S.I.R. Section of Southern Railway;

(b) how many of such Rail coaches are running in this sector at present;

(c) whether it is a fact that the 2 Rail coaches between Nidamangalam Junction, and Mannargudi are old and ricketty; and

(d) if so, the steps taken for replacing them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Fourteen.

(c) and (d). They are old but not ricketty. It is proposed to replace these coaches during the Third Plan period.

Telecommunication Training Centre at Menambakkam

1431. { **Shri Tangamani:** / **Shri Kunhan:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a hostel attached to the Telecommunication Training Centre at Menambakkam, Madras;

(b) if not the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to build a hostel in the same way as in Jabbalpur?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). No hostel facilities are provided at this Training Centre owing to lack of necessary accommodation.

(c) This is under consideration.

Raw Jute

1432. **Shri Prabhat Kar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made regarding the availability of raw jute this year;

(b) whether Government have decided to fix any minimum price for the raw jute; and

(c) if so, what is the price?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) It is too early to make any reliable assessment about the availability of raw jute in this season.

(b) No Sir. Necessary powers under the Essential Commodities Act have, however, been assumed by the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Postal Facilities during Third Plan

1433. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any phased programme has been framed to raise the Branch Offices to Extra Departmental Sub-Offices or Departmental Sub-Offices during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the number to be raised circle-wise;

(c) what amount of loss will be ignored for this purpose; and

(d) what amount will be fixed for those areas which have been declared backward or very backward?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 57].

(c) Rs. 500 per annum per post office, excluding the cost of posts transferred along with the work from the parent and other affected offices.

(d) There is no special relaxation of this amount for backward or very backward areas.

Telephones at Railway Stations

1434. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telephone connections to all the Railway stations (which are without phones at present) have been sanctioned; and

(b) if not, the time by which they will be installed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, telephone connections to all the railway stations, located in close proximity to towns provided with telephone exchanges, which are without phones at present, have been sanctioned by the Railways.

(b) It is expected that the P & T. Department would instal them by March, 1962, except at some stations where exchange capacity is not available or heavy work is involved in erecting new pole line or laying cable.

Welfare Inspectors on S. Railway

1435. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of Welfare Inspectors on the Southern Railway is the lowest when compared to the other railways; and

(b) if so, what efforts have been made to increase the number?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Chief Personnel Officers on Railways

1436. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to upgrade the post of Chief Personnel Officers on the railways; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken so far in that behalf?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The proposal is under consideration.

Incentive Scheme in Railway Workshop, Mysore

1437. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incentive scheme will be introduced in the Railway Workshop, Mysore;

(b) if so, from which date; and

(c) whether it will result in the reduction of the number of employees in the workshop?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes sir.

(b) Preparatory work is in hand. It is expected that sufficient data will be available to make a start with the introduction of the scheme during the first quarter of 1962.

(c) No sir.

Taking over of Railway Line

1438. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railway line between Nanjangud and Chamarajanagar in Southern Railway has been taken over by the Central Government;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the compensation paid towards that?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Nanjangud-Chamarajanagar—a M.G. line—is owned jointly by the District Boards of Mysore & Mandya and is worked by the Southern Railway under an agreement dated 4th December, 1931 executed between the erst-while Mysore State Government and the District Boards. The agreement does not provide for the purchase of the line by Government except on special occasions, i.e., when the Government consider to convert the line into a line of through communication, or to alter its gauge or to extend it, but the District Boards are unwilling to do so. None of these conditions has arisen at present.

The Mysore Government have, however, made very recently a proposal to the Central Government (Ministry of Railways) to purchase the line outside the terms of the agreement. This is under consideration.

(c) Does not arise at present.

Renewal of Railway Track

1439. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railway track between Mysore and Chamarajanagar in Southern Railway has been renewed;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) when it will be taken up for renewal; and

(d) what is the estimated cost of the same?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (b). Between Mysore and Chamrajanagar, the length from Mysore to Nanjangud Town is laid with 60 lbs. rails and the section between Nanjangud Town and Chamarajanagar, which is a worked line owned by the Mysore District Board, is at present laid with 41½ lbs. rails. Through renewal of sleepers has been taken up on this section from mile 321 to 324 at a cost of Rs. 39,500 debitable to the District Board. The track is also being maintained by random renewal of rails and sleepers.

Relaying of the entire Section between Nanjangud Town and Chamarajanagar at a cost of approx. Rs. 36,00,000 is proposed during the Fourth Plan, as the present density of traffic does not warrant immediate renewal or strengthening. The cost has to be borne by the Mysore District Board.

P. & T. Offices in Mysore Circle

1440. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) how many new Post Offices, Branch Post Offices, Sub-Post Offices are proposed to be opened in the year 1961-62 in Mysore circle; and

(b) what are the minimum conditions to be satisfied before those offices are sanctioned for rural areas?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) 350.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 58].

P. & T. Training Centre for Mysore

1441. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to start a centre for training candidates as telephone operators, clerks and postmen in Mysore city;

(b) if so, when the centre will start working; and

(c) whether such a centre will be started in any other place in Mysore circle?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) to (c). The question of establishing a P. & T. Training Centre to cater to the needs of the Circles in Southern India is under examination. Some places in Mysore Circle, other than Mysore City, are also among those being considered for locating the Centre. The matter is, however, only in the exploratory stage.

P. &. T. Divisions in Mysore Circle

1442. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to reorganise the P. & T. divisions in Mysore circle in view of the increased work; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). *Postal and RMS*:

(1) To give relief to the Belgaum Division a new Division with headquarters at Bijapur was treated with effect from 15-2-1961.

(2) The Shimoga Postal Division was constituted on 20-7-1961 by reorganising the Bellary and Mysore Divisions.

Telegraph Egineering:

A proposal to split the Bangalore Telegraph Engineering Division and to create a new Division with headquarters at Mangalore is under examination.

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12 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Firing at Sonepore

Mr. Speaker: There is an adjournment motion tabled by Shri Rajendra Singh. Now, Shri Rajendra Singh.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated-Anglo-Indians): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a submission .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member can make that point when we come to the Legislative Business, not now.

Now, Shri Rajendra Singh.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): On the 15th August, at Sonepore in Bihar State, the police opened fire, and several people had been injured. This morning, I have learnt that one of them has died in the hospital. All these things have happened in the railway colony.

The genesis of the trouble, as I know, is that some of the students who had been going to celebrate Independence Day were illegally and unconstitutionally arrested by the railway magistrate, and when some of the public men intervened and pleaded with the railway magistrate that these people should be enlarged on bail, the magistrate refused. Thereafter, the people felt agitated, naturally, uner such circumstances. They collected on the road, and of course, they raised certain slogans. Those slogans were resented at by the administration there, and the requests of the people were replied to with bullets, for no reason whatsoever. I feel that this has been a grave injustice to the people, and I trust

that the Railway Minister will see to it—because the Ministry in Bihar is of his making—that there is a judicial enquiry. In the past when such things happened, the demand has always been for a judicial enquiry.

Mr. Speaker: Did the firing take place within the railway premises?

Shri Rajendra Singh: Yes, within the railway premises.

Mr. Speaker: Did the railway police fire?

Shri Rajendra Singh: Yes.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): The railway police did not fire, but the premises were railway premises.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): The State police have fired.

Shri Rajendra Singh: The State police fired in the railway premises.

Mr. Speaker: Did anybody die?

Shri Rajendra Singh: Yes, this morning I have learnt from Patna that one of them has died in hospital Now, my only request is this. I am not saying anything this side or that side; this side may be correct or that side may be correct, or both of them may be incorrect.

What I am suggesting is this. My only request to the Prime Minister is that when such things happen, there should be immediately a judicial enquiry to find out the facts, and it should be immediate so that there must not be any attempt on the part of the administration to efface out the evidence.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I would not like to express any opinion as the hon. Member has done or indulge in misstatements and incorrect statements as he had done in the notice which he gave yesterday. I shall mention briefly the facts as I am in possession of.

As a result of a spot-check conducted by the railway magistrate, Sonepore, at Sonepore station with 13 travelling ticket-examiners, one sub-inspector and 10 constables, commencing from 8 P.M. on the 14th August, 1961, 23 ticketless travellers were apprehended from trains reaching Sonepore on the night of the 14th August, 1961. They were charge-sheeted by the checking staff under section 12 of the Indian Railways Act, and pending trial were detained in the *mela* office which was being used as the temporary lock-up. At 1·30 A.M. on the 15th August, 1961, when 38 Down train arrived Sonepore, and as the first ticketless passenger by this train was apprehended, a mob of nearly 200 students who had come by the same train attempted to release the ticketless passengers. In the melee that ensued, all the apprehended ticketless travellers escaped, but the police arrested seven of the mob who had come to rescue them. The mob of 200 swelled to 500 by 3-30 A.M. on the 15th August, 1961. This mob insisted on the release of the seven persons and began to indulge in hooliganism, breaking glass panes of offices etc. Of the four armed constables inside the court room on guard, one was injured on his head as a result. The mob made an attempt to snatch rifles of the armed constables and pelted stones at them.

The District Magistrate, Chapra, was phoned at 4.15 A.M. the Superintendent of Police, Chapra at 4.50 A.M. and the SDO, Chapra at 5 A.M.; the Deputy Superintendent of Railway Police was also informed at Chapra at 5.02 A.M. One magistrate from Chapra arrived Sonepore by road at 9.55 A.M. and the SDO and the DSP arrived at 12-30 P.M. and they attempted to control the mob.

After their arrival, the seven arrested persons were sent to the GRP lock-up, and from there they were sent by road to Chapra jail at 11 A.M. on the 15th August, 1961, after the arrival of extra armed force from Chapra.

On coming to know of this namely that the seven arrested persons had been sent to Chapra, the mob moved towards the railway magistrate's residence at Sonepore and also held up the movements of all trains, indulging in violent activities like breaking electric bulbs, glass panes and station clocks etc., with the result that no train could move for the whole day from Sonepore.

All the persuasions of the civil authorities having failed, unfortunately, at about 4·25 p.m., firing had to be resorted to by the civil police under the orders of the SDO, Chapra. The firing was not by the railway protection force; it was by the civil authorities. The firing took place near the Railway Magistrate's residence which is a railway quarter situated close to the railway station.

Again, here, I may make it clear for the information of the House that the railway magistrate does not belong to the railways but belongs to the State Government, and is, for all disciplinary purposes, under the control of the State Government.

Reports received indicate that there was no death or serious injury, though 8 persons were treated in the railway hospital at Sonepore for minor injuries. After the giving of first aid by the railway doctor, the injured were removed to the civil hospital at Hajipur.

The position gradually improved towards the evening, though considerable disruptions of train services had occurred. During the day, up to 8 P.M. only two trains could be started from Sonepore and all other trains had to be controlled short of Sonepore. As the position improved towards the evening, train services started with the departure from Sonepore of trains 81 Up and 35 Up combined at 9 P.M. and, thereafter, normal train running was resumed.

It was reported on the 16th August, 1961 morning that train running was normal except for heavy alarm-chain pulling on trains leaving Sonepore.

Shri Rajendra Singh: I have to say a few words. I also assure you that I will not indulge in any mis-statements or distortions. I would equally uphold the dignity of truth.

It is evident from the statement of the Minister that on the night of the 14th, 23 persons were arrested at Sonepur Station. It is the longest railway station in this country and even during the night many of us go there to receive our friends or to send off our friends. There is no arrangement for issue of platform tickets there. There is a conspiracy between the Central Government and the State Government to give deterrent punishment to my constituents simply because they have voted for me *(Interruptions)*.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let him resume his seat. I am not going to allow this.

Shri Rajendra Singh: On the night of the 14th, 200 students. . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is doing the same thing. When once I am in possession of the House, hon. Members must be in their seats.

I have heard sufficiently about this matter. It is unfortunate that in his constituency this thing should have occurred. It is equally his responsibility to see that people in his constituency behave better. There is no good merely justifying the act of members of his constituency.

Shri Rajendra Singh: The Government should behave better.

Mr. Speaker: There is no meaning in trying to justify every act of ticketless travel. He tabled this adjournment motion yesterday. I told him that if I was satisfied that *prima facie* there was a case, I would bring it up here.

He came to me and said that there was a case of death and serious injuries also. Therefore, I wanted to know if such things could be avoided in the premises of the railways particularly on the 15th August when persons were going there. I wanted to know what exactly the situation was. In his own adjournment motion he says:

> "For sometime past the Railway Magistrate at Sonepur and the ticket checking staff have started illegally arresting the people and imposing on them unwarranted penalties".

Therefore, ticketless travelling has been indulged in by a number of people and there has been a special check. A Magistrate was posted there and ticket collectors were checking. Then some people were arrested. According to the hon. Member himself, a number of persons were arrested. He wants to say that this is a conspiracy to arrest all the members of his constituency. Unless we are prepared to accept this—all the 500 odd Members here—we cannot do anything about it. He has not been very obstructive—though, occasionally he has been. Therefore, I do not find any necessity for the entire Government—not only this Government but also the State Government—to join togeher to see that the members of his constituency are oppressed like this. I hope and trust that he would himself go to his constituency and ask those people to refrain from travelling without tickets.

An Hon. Member: He will not be coming here again.

Mr. Speaker: It is unfortunate that when people are indulging in ticketless travelling and when steps are taken, the matter is raised in this way here. Every day some question is asked as to why ticketless travelling is persisting and what steps are being taken. When steps are being taken, when some people are arrested when there is hoolganism, and they stop the trains and so on, it is objected to.

I would therefore say that it is equally the responsibility of every Member of this House himself to chastise those people who resort to such things and bring them to order. In grave cases, I will certainly allow a discussion. But so far as this matter is concerned, I am exceedingly sorry that I cannot help the hon. Member. On the other hand, he should have advised people in his constituency not to do any such thing hereafter and to see that there is not a single case of ticketless travel there and there is no cause for any such disturbance hereafter.

Let us now proceed.

Shri Hem Barua: May I seek some information?

Mr. Speaker: No. The hon. Member comes from Assam (*Interruption*).

In view of what I have said, I withhold my consent to this adjournment motion.

12.14 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

FREQUENT BREAKDOWN OF POWER SUPPLY IN DELHI

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Irrigation and Power to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

> "The frequent breakdown of power supply in Delhi and the steps being taken to remedy the situation".

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim): The total installed capacity of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking is 77,500 KW and the derated capacity of the plant is about 72,000 KW. After providing for stand-by capacity and making allowance for periodical overhauls, etc., the available firm supply capacity of the plant is 57,900 KW. In addition, till the 13th instant

the Undertaking was receiving 26,000 KW of power from the Bhakra-Nagal System of the Punjab Government. Thus, the total available power on the system was 83,900 KW. Against this, the average daily load demand varied from 85,000 KW to 90,000 KW. The rapid expansion in the construction of office and residential buildings in Delhi/New Delhi and the unauthorised extensions made by some consumers in their installations has been adding to the overloading of the system. As a result, the Undertaking was obliged to resort to shedding of loads during peak hours. This was, however, done in rotation for a duration of 20 to 30 minutes each day in different areas so as to cause minimum possible inconvenience to the consumers. Action is also being taken by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking to disconnect unauthorised loads or excess loads connected by consumers.

2. There have been, however, accidental break-downs as well as planned shut-downs required for execution of new works and maintenance and repair of the existing system. Such closure of supply in a vast network of distribution system as in Delhi is unavoidable, particularly when some of the existing plants are fairly old. On the 13th instant the bulk supply from the Bhakra Nagal system increased to 35,000 KW. As a result of the receipt of this additional 9,000 KW the power supply position would improve.

3. The following measures are being taken to augment the capacity of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking:—

(i) 30,000 KW steam generating Power House is under construction which is scheduled to be completed by September/October, 1963.

(ii) A 15 MW set is proposed to be installed by September/October, 1963. Tenders for the plant have been invited.

(iii) 5,000 KW of additional power from the Bhakra-Nangal system is expected to be received by November, 1961.

(iv) 20,000 KW of power from the Bhakra Nangal is expected to be received in June, 1962.

(v) 2 X 60 MW sets are planned to be installed and commissioned by the end of 1965-66.

4. I propose to appoint a Committee very shortly with a view to investigating into the causes of power failures, adequacy of the arrangements made by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, New Delhi Municipal Committee and other licensees in Delhi to meet the rising power demand in the Union Territory. This Committee would also suggest the measures that should be adopted to ensure an adequate and reliable supply of energy to the consumers in the Capital.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Minister has made a very elaborate statement and I am satisfied with it. But I just want to know one thing. He has given the causes for the breakdown. I do not know how it is that there have been these breakdowns only during the last 6—8 months. Has his attention been invited to the fact that a very low grade type of coal has been supplied for power generation in Delhi which has resulted in the generation going down by 10,000 kw? This is the report which has appeared in many papers, that a very unsatisfactory type of coal—unsuitable coal—was supplied, which was responsible for the generation going down by about 10,000 kw. I do not know how far it is correct. If it is correct, who is responsible for it and how is it that only in the last 6—8 months these breakdowns have occurred?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Although it has not come to my knowledge, as my hon. friend has stated it here, I think that is a question that can be gone into by the Committee.

12.19 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DELHI DEVELOPMENT (MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTIES) REGULATIONS

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Delhi Development (Management of Properties) Regulations, 1961, published in Notification No. S.O. 1338 dated the 10th June, 1961, under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3102/61].

MERCHANT SHIPPING (CARRIAGE OF MEDICAL OFFICERS) RULES

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Merchant Shipping (Carriage of Medical Officers) Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 987 dated the 29th July 1961, under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3183/61].

12.19½ hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 16th August, passed, in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution of India, without any amendment, the Constitution (Tenth Amendment) Bill, 1961, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th August, 1961".

12.20 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Shri Frank Anthony *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will kindly wait. The item is there on the Order Paper. When it comes up, let him make a representation. What is the hurry?

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated-Anglo-Indians): I wanted to make the request now, when the Leader of the House is here, because the matter may come up only tomorrow or the day after at the latest.

Mr. Speaker: I am not prepared to allow. I will give him an opportunity. All that the hon. Member wants is that if a particular item on the agenda that may not come up today does come up, it should be postponed to some other time—that is, the Income-tax Bill. Let the hon. Member wait. When I take it up, he can make a motion. If the House agrees with him, or if the Government agrees with him, he can have it put off, but merely because somebody wants something, am I to interrupt the normal business of the House? There is no good any hon. Member getting up at every stage and trying to speak on something which is not before the House.

The Order Paper contains a reference to this Bill. This Bill will come up for consideration. Let him wait till the Bill comes up here, not try to go away now and interrupt the business of the House. When it comes up, if the Minister and the Government agree, and the House agrees, I have no objection.

Shri Frank Anthony: But may I seek your indulgence for 30 seconds? It will be too late.

Mr. Speaker: We can always adjourn. Even when I take it up, if the House agrees, it can be put off.

Shri Frank Anthony: I wanted to make the request when the Leader of the House is here.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow out of turn requests to be made interrupting the proceedings of the House. There is an item on the Order Paper. When it is taken up, the hon. Member can make his request, and if the House is not willing to accede to his request, all his efforts will be fruitless.

Shri Frank Anthony: You can allow it.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot do anything. Let me see then. There is no good interrupting the proceedings. If he wants to go away somewhere, I cannot accommodate him.

Shri Frank Anthony: If the Leader of the House accepts my request?

Mr. Speaker: I will not allow him.

Shri Frank Anthony: Though the matter may not be before the House now according to the Order Paper, I feel the rest of the House would be with me and allow me to make any submission.

Mr. Speaker: Certainly I would insist upon every hon. Member keeping to the items on the agenda. Only adjournment motions I allow sometimes; I do not allow others. Whatever agenda is there ought not to be interrupted in any manner. The hon. Member will have the opportunity when the item comes up. There is no hurry. We are not going to do anything in a hurry.

12.23 hrs.

VOLUNTARY SURRENDER OF SALARIES (EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION) BILL*

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for exempting from taxes on income a portion of the salary or allowances payable to any person who has in the public interest volunteered to forego it.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for exempting from taxes on income a portion of the salary or allowances payable to any person who has in the public interest volunteered to forego it."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Morarji Desai: I introduce the Bill.

12.24 hrs.

MOTION *RE*: INTERNATIONAL SITUATION—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with further consideration of the following motion moved by the hon. Prime Minister on the 16th August, namely:

> "That the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto be taken into consideration."

The amendments tabled are also before the House.

The hon. Prime Minister.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): He has spoken yesterday also. I may be given an opportunity.

Mr. Speaker: He is the person who moved the motion. He has got the right of reply.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, my task in replying to this debate has been considerably lightened by the many speeches delivered by hon. Members yesterday who, even though differing in some emphasis

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II. Section 2, dated the 17-8-61.

or in some minor matter, demonstrated a very large agreement with the basic policies that we have been pursuing. There was only one exception to this of a lone Member belonging to a rather lone party which disagrees with everything that we do, domestic or foreign. For the moment I do not suppose it is necessary for me to meet the points he raised in this House which were one of disapproval of what we do. But, if I may say so with respect, I found a certain appreciation in the speeches delivered here of the fact that we have to consider these matters not in an isolated manner, but in the larger context of world affairs today. Foreign affairs, after all, deal with world affairs. Some of them may be of greater importance to us than to the rest of the world, but anything that is important for the world must necessarily be important to us. A subject like war and peace, for instance, is obviously of the greatest importance to every country and to us. It is well to remember that because it is in that context that we have to consider our own problems and to adopt our policy. I should only, therefore, refer to two or three matters in regard to which, perhaps, I can give some information to the House.

Hon. Member Shri Vajpayee said that our relations with the newly independent countries of Africa were not good, and that we should develop them. I do not think he is correct in making that assumption. Our relations with these various countries in Africa are good, they were good, but it is obvious that you cannot treat, one should not try to treat, these independent countries of Africa as, if I may say so, just countries which take the lead from this country or that country whether it is a great Power or whether it is India or any other country. They are full of a feeling of awakening, of growth, of strength, of trying to make themselves heard and to do something. Africa is full of a new life, which, sometimes, may lead to some action which may not be approved by others, by Members of this House or by me, but the main thing is that Africa is a continent which is full of vitality and vigour today. That is the main thing we must welcome, not some minor thing that they may do which we may not like. It is quite wrong to imagine that friendship with other countries means directions which we may give them or presume to give them. We presume to give no directions to any country in that sense. There is certainly friendly consultation, sometimes friendly advice if it is needed, and an attempt to co-operate without anything binding us.

In regard to specific African countries, it is true that our representation there has been very limited in the past. There were very few independent countries, I am not talking about the United Arab Republic and North Africa which might be called Arab Africa, where we have had some representation, fairly good representation. Coming to the rest of Africa, we have had representation in Ghana and Nigeria. Now we propose, and we are taking steps, to have an Ambassador in Senegal, and his domain of activity will extend to the countries of Ivory Coast, Upper Volta and Niger. Our Ambassador in the Congo will presently represent us in Chad, Central African Republic, and Gabon. Our High Commissioner in Ghana will, in future, represent us at Sierra Leone, Mali, Guinea and Liberia. Our High Commissioner in Nigeria will represent us in the Cameroons, Togoland, and Dahomey, and our representative in Mauritius will represent us in Somalia. Thus, in a sense, we shall cover nearly all the new States of Africa. We are quite alive to the very great importance of Africa, and these new countries, and so far as we are concerned, we shall develop close contacts with them, we shall try to. Where necessary, where desired, and so far as we are capable, we shall give them help. We are even

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

asked for help, chiefly technical help. We are, in fact, even now giving it to a number of these countries.

Then again, I think Shri Nath Pai said something about a vacuum developing in Southeast Asia. It has become rather customary to talk of such vacuums. I confess I do not understand the use of this word but great powers sometimes talk of vacuum of course because they have been pushed out and therefore there is vacuum and they speak of filling a vacuum because they are not there and they think that somebody else may fill it up. I do not understand the business of vacuum. Each country functions and it may get into difficulties or not but there is no vacuum. There may be trouble if you like and there may be conflict in the country but there is no question of a vacuum to be filled by another country. It is a wrong approach. Anyhow, we are not out to fill any vacuums in other countries. Naturally, we want to have the closest friendly relations and therefore, our relations in Southeast Asia are good and friendly. Sometimes, in some matters we may not agree. Burma was specially mentioned by the hon. Member. I think in regard to Burma our relations have been extra-ordinarily good throughout these many years and they are good. Nothing has happened. I think the inference drawn is that they cannot be very good because Burma has concluded some kind of a frontier treaty with China and therefore its relation must be bad with us. That is not a justifiable impression. If Burma, taking everything into consideration, comes to a treaty with China about her borders, it is upto Burma to do it. We cannot go and tell Burma that because we are in conflict in regard to our borders with China, they must not have a treaty. That would not be a proper attitude for us nor is it justifiable. The meaning is that in a developing situation there are all kinds of new problems arising and it is not right for us to expect that every country or many countries will keep in step with us or fall in line with us in regard to every problem that arises. There have been some petty things in regard to Burma, money being sent from India to Burma or from Burma to India—some minor matters which have arisen purely through misunderstanding. But, there is no major issue between Burma and us.

About the US aid to Pakistan and to us, President Ayub Khan has made some statements which were not, I think, correct. First of all, he made some statements about our getting military aid from the United States. He mentioned hundreds of tanks and missiles and what not. I was really surprised and I was wholly unaware of this fact. So, I enquired into it and I found that in the course of the last ten years, sometime in 1952 or 1953, we purchased something from the United States. I think we purchased some tanks in 1954-55, as we purchase such equipment from other countries; we purchase them from where we can get them at the best price. There has been of course no element of aid in the military equipment that we have got from other countries at any time and in fact in recent years we have purchased less from the United States, the major reason being that their prices are much more than those in other countries and naturally we prefer a market where we get things somewhat cheaper.

Then there is a statement made by President Ayub Khan and it has often been repeated on behalf of Pakistan: you do not get military aid but you get aid for civil purposes thereby releasing your resources for military purposes. That too is a very wrong argument because what aid that we get from any country abroad, normally speaking, is for particular purpose and if not one purpose, a group of purposes according to our planning; it is all tied up. Now, if

we get some money, let us say, from the United States or from UK or USSR, wherever it may be, we get it mostly for the foreign exchange element or for the capital goods that come in. In fact that aid does not release any of our domestic resources and in fact we have to spend domestic resources to make good that aid for a project. I think I have made it clear. If we do not get that foreign aid, we may not have that project; that is a different matter and unfortunately for us we will have to go without that project. But foreign aid does not lead to any release of our domestic resources for military or like purposes because any project that we undertake means expenditure of domestic money and foreign exchange. Therefore, every project that we take up is a drain on our domestic resources; it does not release the domestic resources. In case that foreign aid did not come, it may be that we may have to give up one or two or three or five projects. That is a different matter. But by its coming we do not get release for military purposes. The military purposes remain naturally a burden on us which we have to shoulder completely with such capacity as we have.

In this connection, may I draw the attention of the House to a news item? In this morning's newspaper there is a statement reported to have been made by Mr. Chester Bowles, Under Secretary of State, who was recently in India. He is reported to have said that the United States was committed to the defence of both India and Pakistan if attacked by the other. He was asked about his statement during his Indian tour that the United States would help India if India was attacked by Pakistan. He said, the report goes on, he had only repeated "the offer made by Shri Eisenhower in 1954 then President, made in a letter to Mr. Nehru in 1954. Of course we do the same for Pakistan; we are committed bothways....". Now, whatever commitments the US Government has with Pakistan is a different matter. The alliances and treaties, the SEATO and the CENTO, etc. have separate agreements with Pakistan. There is no reference to the word 'committed'. They may be committed in their own minds. But there is no question of any commitment by any country to us in regard to aid of this type because, as the House will know, immediately we were committed in this way or anybody else was committed, it means our becoming not wholly unaligned. We begin to be aligned in one way; it must have that effect. As a matter of fact, this matter was not discussed at all—what Mr. Chester Bowles has said. They may feel probably some kind of a moral issue, because they are helping Pakistan and because possibly they feel that doing this has not been wholly right on the moral plane or on the practical plane and therefore, for themselves, they want to balance that by saying that 'we are committed to India if India is attacked by Pakistan.' There has been no mention, no talk and no commitment so far as we are concerned...

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): He said that US was committed to help India and to balance it he has said in Washington that US would help both India and Pakistan.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not quite understood what the hon. Member is saying but it does not matter. I wanted, both in the interest of the United States as well as of India, to make this matter perfectly clear. But, as a matter of fact, he refers to what President Eisenhower had said in 1954. President Eisenhower had not quite said this. What he had said was this; when we protested to him about the military aid being given to Pakistan, his reply to me was, then, that he would offer military aid to India. He said, "we are prepared to do the same to you," to which I had ventured to point out that if the military aid to Pakistan was or might be injurious to India,—about which we had protested—offering something to us would not be very much in keeping with our

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

dignity or theirs, our accepting it or their offering it. I had pointed out this to him.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Have they not assured you that the equipment supplied to Pakistan shall not be used against India?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes; of course they have always said it; they have said it again. That is a different matter. That is a matter between Pakistan and the United States, under what condition they give it. That is true. But what I am at present interested in saying is—lest there be a misapprehension of what Mr. Chester Bowles has said, no doubt meaning quite well to India, but not perhaps realising that it might be interpreted in a way which is not basically true—there is no question of any commitment to us about that. As for some countries in South-East Asia, the House may remember that they were at no time referred to as under the protection of SEATO. SEATO is not only protecting its own countries but is spreading its umbrella to some other countries which are not members of the SEATO. We are not under anybody's protection or anybody's clients in this respect. That should be made perfectly clear.

In this connection, I might also refer to another piece of news that occurs in this morning's newspapers and that is, that the Government of Portugal has sent a note to the Government of India protesting against the Bill recently passed in respect of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. I have not read their protest note which has just come in. But I need not at present read it. Anyhow, they express in this note, as I understand, their intention to exercise their right to passage through Indian Union territory to Dadra and Nagar Haveli. We shall of course deal with that note in the normal course. But I want to make it perfectly clear that no one is going to be allowed to pass through Indian territory sent by the Portuguese Government or any other Government. That should be made perfectly clear. If anybody seeks to do that, that person or group will be ejected with great speed from the Indian territory.

I had made this clear previously but I should like to do so again. Shri Braj Raj Singh again asked, "Why does not the Government agree to our nationals going to Goa to liberate it?" Well, how do our nationals go there? Either they go there in a Satyagraha fashion, unarmed, and offer themselves to be shot or imprisoned, or they go with some kind of arms such as they may possess. It is clear that if they go in an unarmed way, as we have seen, they will be shot down ruthlessly by the Portuguese, because however feeble their army, may be it is easy enough to shot down an unarmed people. And then that creates a certain situation for this House to consider, for the Government of India and our army to consider. We should be prepared for the consequences of that. Are we then prepared to send immediately the army,—those people are to be followed by the army—and if so, why not send the army previously, and why allow the people to be shot down and then go there? Or else, the other thing is that people should go there, either in small groups or individuals, with arms, to do petty acts of violence or violent struggle there. I am not going into the moral plane. A person or a group may be justified in doing that, but again, I do not think that is a practical proposition for odd individuals or small groups to do that. It will entangle us without producing results otherwise. We have to be clear on this. The Question of Goa, as far as I can see, can only be dealt with either on a completely peaceful basis or on a full armed basis. A time may come when you decide to deal with it on the armed basis. We will do so then. But this kind of petty violence by groups and imagining that the people going there without arms, the citizens going there to liberate it, is not a practical proposition if you like it, apart from anything else that is involved in it.

But, as I said yesterday, I think it was in the other House, if I am asked at the present moment to give any kind of assurance that we shall not use armed forces in regard to Goa, I am not in a position to give it. I do not know what we may do at any time, but we cannot at present in regard to the development of events everywhere, rule out the question of using armed forces in regard to Goa.

I am sorry I am rather going from subject to subject. As the House knows, in Tunisia, there has recently been a very deplorable and distressing incident, the bombing and other action taken by the French Government at Bizerta. Peculiarly painful this has been, and this shows how sometimes even Governments which have broadly acted in a way to get rid of their colonies, how they hold on to that mentality. That brutal mentality comes back, the mentality of treating other countries as if they are a subject race, to be set upon, to be shot down and bombed. Here is the French base in Tunisia. Obviously, from any point of view, even from the military point of view, a base in a foreign country can only be useful with the goodwill of the people of that country. It cannot be otherwise. For a little while it may be used against them, but broadly speaking, no base is of any use if the people of that country want to create trouble against that base. To imagine that by shooting and bombing Tunisians they can preserve the base at Bizerta seems to me really quite an extradordinary way of considering such problems. As a matter of fact, even the French have recognised that the base of Bizerta will have to go. So, it was only a question really of facing it,—whatever it may be—going quickly or a little slowly and in spreading it out. Anyhow, it was a matter for decision with the Tunisian Government, and as everyone knows the Tunisian Government, the head of that Government, has gone out of his way to be friendly with the western countries. In spite of that, he was given this treatment presumably to to teach him a lesson. And yet, these countries do not realise that the lesson is certainly understood particularly in a way they did not expect.

Then we see the Secretary-General of the United Nations comes to Tunisia and wants to go to France to discuss this matter with the French Government and President De Gaulle. and he is told that nobody is going to see him, if he goes there! It is a very extraordinary treatment given to the representative of the United Nations. It is one thing to agree or not agree to the propostion. But it is a discourteous treatment given to the representative of aftter all the only one world organisation of this kind which we have got. It does seem very extraordinary, almost a deliberate attempt to break up that organisation, to weaken it and to make it count for nothing. Therefore, this Bizerta incident has become a very serious matter. It is obvious that so far as we are concerned, anyhow we would be supporting the complete freedom of Tunisia and the removal of foreign basis. That has been our policy throughout. It continues to be that, but in the particular event as it has occurred, we feel it even more strongly that these bases should go.

Talking about the United Nations, I may refer to the South African Government, which has prevented a Commission of the United Nations from entering South West Africa. This kind of not merely discourteous treatment, but aggressively hostile treatment to the United Nations Commission—they were carrying out a resolution passed, I forget, by the Security Council, I think, is regrettable. And, Still more regretable has been the fact that in this refusal of the South African Government to alow it to pass, the Government of the United Kingdom have passively acquiesced, almost actively I would say. It is very extraordinary—the way great powers are beginning to treat the United Nations.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

Several hon. Members said that in connection with Pakistan, we should not continue appeasing Pakistan; we should not go in for appeasement, as we did in the Canal Waters Treaty or in regard to Berubari. I do not understand what appeasement means; in this context the word is thrown about. If we entered into the Canal Waters Treaty, it was because it was to our advantage. We were not throwing away anything; it was to our advantage. I would like hon. Members who want to study this matter regarding the Canal Waters Treaty to take some trouble to go into it and see whether it was to our advantage or not. We are not distributing largesse to other countries.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): On a previous occasion, you said you made a generous gesture in that regard. How is it to be reconciled with this?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I know surely; a generous gesture might also be to our advanstage.

Shri Hem Barua: It was pointed out that it was for the benefit of Pakistan also.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Of course; when two parties have a deal, there must be an element of benefit to both, unless it is an enforced or compulsory deal. Take Berubari. I think we have done few things which are more advantageous to India than the Berubari matter. (*Interruptions*). It is no good looking at Berubari by itself. Even looking at it by itself, there was a chance of our losing the whole of Berubari, instead of certainly having half. But it is not a question of looking at it by itself. This was the part of a large deal, with territories being exchanged both in East Bengal, East Pakistan, West Bengal and on the western side here and we gained much more.

Suppose even if Berubari was not justified by itself, as it was I think, one must consider the large territories that we got in other places. One must balance it and look at the whole picture. Any body who looks at it realises that. Of course, it is easy enough to start an agitation saying we are giving up this without exactly knowing what our rights were and what possibilities were there for our claiming it. But if one considers how far this was balanced by other things that we gained, I have no doubt that it is definitely an advantageous settlement. So, I do not know what exactly appeasement means.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Appeasement can be big, can be small or can be anything.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not quite know whether it is small or big, but when one uses the word 'appeasement', it presumably means some action taken by fear or whatever it may be. But, of course, any action taken under some coercion or fear is bad, whatever it is. But if you want to have peace instead of trouble and settle something, that is normally a good thing beneficial to a country. If you do it under pressure, under the coercion of another State or fear, well, of course, it is a bad thing. Undoubtedly it is bad.

But this kind of mentality that we must always take up a rigid attitude and try not to compromise, not to come to terms about these matters is, I submit, an exceedingly wrong attitude, which no country, however big it may be, ought to take at any time. It is an attitude really of a small country afraid of others and showing its strength by the strong language one uses. It is not the attitude of strength, but it is the attitude of weakness, which weakness is translated into strong language and strong gestures. Strong language and strong gestures may or may not have any effect on the internal situation, but externally they have no effect, because externally the other party adopts the same brave gestures and uses the same strong language as we see, let

us say, in these big issues today like the German issue or the Berlin issue—the kind of language that is gradually being used the language of cold war, etc. It does not depict that they are strong nations. Nevertheless, that language is used not because of strength, but the fear of the other. We must be strong and we must not give in on any wrong issue; that is a different matter.

Some hon. Members still object to the Secretary General of the External Affairs Ministry stopping at Peking and meeting—I do not think he met the President—the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister there. It passes my comprehension how that can be objected to unless behind that is some intention of giving up something that is vital to us or subordinating our inerests through fear or otherwise. That is a different matter. But it is the normal thing and the proper thing, in fact, something that was necessary and that has justified itself. It was on the way and he had to go to Peking. There was no way. He could, of course come back *via* Moscow by a long distance.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Just because Karachi is on the way to London, you do not stop there. We are not convinced about this shortness; you have more powerful reasons for it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member is not correct. One does not have to stop at Karachi on his way to London.

Shri Nath Pai: Geographically it is nearer.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: But coming back from Mongolia to India, one has to stop at Peking. There is no way unless you take a private chartered plane. Even then, you have to stop at Peking and you will have to spend at least a minimum of a day or two days to catch the next plane.

Shri Hem Barua: On a previous occasion, the hon. Prime Minister was pleased to say that there can be no friendly relations unless the trritory is vacated. Still, why should there be gestures like our Secretary General stopping at Peking?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is perfectly correct statement, which I repeat now. (*Interruptions*). So long as two countries have any kind of diplomatic relations, so long as they are not either at war, when they have no relations except fighting each other or on the verge of war when they break off relations, let us say like South Africa and us— we have no relations, although we are not at war; we have no friendly relations; we have no relations—so long as a country has diplomatic relations, it is carrying on relations. It has to talk, it has to send notes, etc. All these are relations. They may not be of a very friendly character. They are relations and diplomatically speaking, they have to be courteous relations. At least that is the whole training in democracy, but in these days of cold war, it is forgotten.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): We have our ambassador in Peking. May I know why his services were not utilised and why our Secretary General was specially sent to Peking?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is not because our ambassador's services are not utilised. Our ambassador's services are utilised. It is not a question of sending strong notes or sending a copy of Shri Vajpayee's speech here for them to read. The Ambassador can do that.

13 hrs.

Shri Vajpayee: Sir, I seek your protection. I do not want that my speeches should be sent, it is the Prime Minister's speeches which are sent.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order Let there be no more interruptions.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What I mean is this. I want this matter to be carefully considered. It is one thing to have an opinion, a strong opinion, to hold it and even if necessary fight for it, it is completely another thing to cut of talking with another country. We have to talk, always talk, till we give up talking and fight; there is no middle course left in it.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I would like to have some enlightenment.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Sufficient enlightenment has already been made.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think it is because these are not developed, mature countries, functioning and developed in a mature way. It is one thing to hold to a policy, to hold on to something, but to shut all doors of talks means that you can never deal with the problem execept on the field of war. It is obvious, if you rule out every other possible approach. There are, of course, in the ordinary course, pressures exercised in various ways. The Chinese attitude did exercise pressures on us because they sit on our territory. Our attitude in response to that, if I may say so, has exercised a very great deal of pressure on the Chinese because it has affected their prestige all over Asia, in Africa and every where. It is not a small pressure that we have exercised in this way.

So we have to take all these things into consideration. As I found that our Secretary-General had to go *via* Peking and had to spend necessarily a day at least there, deliberately—it was not by chance—I told him to go there. He has been the previous ambassador there. He knows these people. In the ordinary course he had to call on them, just a formal courtesy call. If he goes for a formal courtesy call, it depends upon how his talk with them proceeded. He could talk about other matters. When he was going he asked me whether he could talk about other matters. I said: "It depends on circumstances. If they talk, of course, you can talk." We cannot say, no, we won't talk. And, he had to talk, and obviously the talk was more of exploration of mines and things like that than anything else. That type of exploration always goes on between representatives of States or heads of States and others.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Sir, I rise to a point of order.

It is a small matter.

Shri Raghunath Singh: No interference.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Our hon. Prime Minister said something about a lone man, a lone party. I hope he did not mean me.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I shall be perfectly frank. I referred to the representative of the Swatantra Party. I think Mr. Imam spoke at some length yesterday. I am not going to deal with all that he said. It seems to me not necessary to deal with anything so outside the range of logic or current politics.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: My visit to Formosa is not mentioned.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Then again Shri Braj Raj Singh asked the reason why Mongolia should be seated in the U.N.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): I did not say that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That does not matter. That is what I understood. He asked for reasons why Mongolia should be seated in the U.N

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It is far from what I said.

मैं ने तो यह कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार मंगोलिया को यू०एन०ओ० में बिठाने के लिये कौन से कदम उठा रही है। यह तो बिल्कुल उल्टी बात है ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : तो हब मेरी गलती है ।

The fact is that, as I as pointing out yesterday, there is next to unanimity in getting Mongolia in. We want every country to be in. There are 99 nations in the United Nations. There are, I believe, just a very few left out. It see no reason why Mongolia should be left out, and we have tried for that. We can only try by talking about it, there is no other way. Now, at the present moment, every country I think with one exception, wants Mongolia there. The one exception is the Formosa Government, the Komintang Government in Formosa. It is quite astonishing. Even the United States agreed and wanted to bring in Mongolia, when the Formosian Government wanted to use its veto. I was trying to point out an extra-ordinary situation that was created.

Again, I think Shri Mahanty said that we should have no piecemeal treaty with Pakistan like canal waters and Berubari. We are always to have piecemeal treaty, not with Pakistan but with any country. We cannot wait for the settlement of every possible dispute. If a settlement in one matter is useful to us, we have it. We settled, let us say, our border issues with Pakistan. It is good. The border is not completely settled yet; some trouble occurs. But it is not that daily there is trouble which necessitated our reference to it almost every day in this House. Broadly speaking, the Indo-Pakistan border is a peaceful border now. That is an advantage to us and to them. Berubari is also part of the border; so also canal waters. That can settle everything. As I said yesterday, now they are raising and making much of the eastern rivers in East Pakistan and West Bengal.

Shri Hem Barua: The Farraka Barrage also.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, that is part of that. Suppose a matter can be easily settled, we will settle it. We would not wait here till every trace of conflict or bitterness between India and Pakistan is over and then settle the whole thing together. That is not really dealing with the facts of life.

One thing more, Sir. Shri Dange laid stress on his desire that we should recognise the East German Government. Now, I admit that there is a good deal of logic in that argument. The fact of the matter is, as I said on the previous day, that we have been continuing to recognise the West German Government even before it became the West German Government. It is a war-time continuation. So it has continued. Of course, otherwise too we might have to recognise it, but it is a continuing thing. Now, since the East German Government came in there has been talk of conflict, talk of two Germanies uniting or something else happening, and we have felt, therefore, that if we took that step it may rather come in the way of this developing situation rather than help it. We have trade relations with East German Government. *Defacto* we recognise it. They have got a Trade Representative here and we are dealing with them in many ways; it is not that we boycott them.

Shri Dange also criticised our role in the Congo and said that it was not consistent. He referred to our army people looking on when Mr. Lumumba was murdered. Wll, that is not quite correct. They were not looking on. They were not there when he was murdered.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): They were there when he was arrested. He was arrested under the very nose of Shri Rajaeshwar Dayal.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes. How can our army start petty actions of its own when things happen which they do not like? It is a disciplined army. They functon as they are told to function. The whole policy of the U.N. Army in the Congo had been fixed in another way. It is a different matter, but it had to function under the orders, under the board directions of the United Nations authorities. I may make it clear previously that many things were done, specially in the early days, on behalf of the United Nations in the Congo which I think were wrong and which led to a worsening of the situation. It may even be said that that step, by step, not directly but indirectly, to this unfortunate killing of Mr. Lumumba. One may say that. But to accuse us of being inconsistent in our policy there is not correct. So long as we are there, we must function as a discipined group under the United Nations. If we do not approve of that, we would withdraw our troops. We cannot function as an independent group there. Fortunately, after all this trouble in the Congo, there is some hope now of a measure of unity, solidarity and some kind of democratic progress there.

Shri Nath Pai said something, with which I agree, and that is our right to buy arms in any country. We pay for them and get them from whereever we can, if that suits us and if the prices are favourable. If they are suitable, we will buy there. Of course, there is no inhibition about that in our minds.

I do not wish to take any more time of the House. I am grateful to the hon. Members for their approach to this question, and I ould beg of them again to look at this picture of international affairs in the broadest sense. We cannot get lost in our petty likes and dislikes when these big things are happening which may make a vast difference to the whole world.

There are some amendments. I do not accept all the amendments. The one which I accept is by Shri Naldurgkar which, I need hardly say, is one of approval of the policy of the Government of India.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the substitute motion to the vote of the House.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I object to it. I admire the hon. Prime Minister, but he has not said a word.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He cannot say anything more now. The question is:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :—

"This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, approves of the policy of the Government of India."

The motion was adopted.

13.12 hrs.

THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI BILL

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the consideration of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Bill. The hon. Prime Minister.

Shri Tangamani: (Madurai) On a point of order. The Constitution (Tenth Amendment) Bill has been passend by us and we were told this morning that a message has been received from Rajya Sabha that it has also passed this Bill without any amendments. We have not been able to understand hether the Bill has re-

ceived the assent of the President under article 111. It is only when the President has given his assent....

Mr. Speaker: I have got a copy of the assent of the President. I was about to read it. I will now do so. It reads:

> "The undersigned is directed to forward herewith a copy of the Constitution (Tenth Amendment) Bill, 1961, which received the assent of the President on the 16th August, 1961. The Act is being published in a Gazette of India Extra-ordinary, Part II-Section 1 dated the 17th August, 1961."

So, now there is no impediment.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I beg to move:

> "That the Bill to make provision for the representation of the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli in Parliament and for the administration of that Union territory and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

This, Sir, follows from the Constitution (Tenth Amendment) Bill which we passed the other day. Until that had been done, this matter could not be taken up. Now that Constitution (Tenth Amendment) Bill has been passed by the requisite majorities in both Houses and has become the law of the land, I present this simple Bill which provides for the actual practical effect of incorporation and what should be done there.

Most of the provisions in this Bill are temporary provisions. It is perhaps not desirable at this stage to make any permanent changes. Of course, they may last till we care to make any changes. Hon. Members will notice that we have given them a seat in the Lok Sabha and, for the moment, it is by nomination. I may mention that the Varishta Panchayat is an elected body, because there is some reference to it. I find that some of the amendments that have been given notice of relate to nomination by the President. At the present moment, we cannot go into the election part, without consulting the Election Commission carefully about the electoral rolls and all that. Of course, we want to give effect to this as soon as possible. Later this matter may be dealt with in other ways, proper electoral rolls made and action taken thereon. Then it will be easy for that change to be made without any fresh legislation. for clause 10 reads:

> "The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, extend with such restrictions or modifications as it thinks fit, to Dadra and Nagar Haveli any enactment which is in force in a State at the date of the notification."

An amendment seeks to terminate the Varishta Panchayat after a period of six months and the constitution of bodies on the basis of universal adult franchise. The present Varishta Panchayat is chosen by the people of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and there is no element in it which is nominated. So, no amendment is needed on that score for the present.

Lastly, there are some amendments about the High Court. In the present Bill it is suggested that the High Court should be the High Court of Bombay. This does not in any sense decide that Nagar Haveli in future will be attached to the Bombay or Maharashtra. Bombay has been mentioned here simply because it is convenient to reach Bombay. There is no other reason. And I should like to make it clear that it in no way prejudices in future what the association of Nagar Haveli might be to either Gujerat or Maharashtra, as the case may be.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru].

There are some financial provisions which are necessary. Really, it is not a matter for controversy. Therefore, I submit that the House might approve of it.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to make provision for the representation of the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli in Parliament and for the administration of that Union territory and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration".

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I strongly support this Bill and congratulate our Government on bringing forward this Bill. But I must also say that it has to be considered as to where we stand. We have not been able to settle the question of Indians in Ceylon and in South Africa. We are still having some kind of a quarrel with Pakistan and the question with China also has not yet been settled. Now, suppose some kind of a war between Portugal and us starts. Then, we have to consider what Pakistan is going to do, because Pakistan has entered into some kind of a treaty with Portugal. That has to be considered. I suggest that we should deal with all these questions in a way that this action of ours will have no great opposition around our country. I suggested to our hon. Prime Minister, as I have been to Formosa and have met Marshal Chiang Kai Shek, that we make a front from Rangoon to Japan along with Formosa. It is very easy. With this front we can force—of course, we are not going to make wars—but we can bring about pressure on Peking to accept our point of view as regards this border question. In this way this question may be settled for all times.

As regards Pakistan,.....

Mr. Speaker: All that is irrelevant.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: No, Sir. We want to settle all the questions so that there may be no trouble on account of the Portuguese taking some foolish action in this case. That is my point.

As regards Pakistan, I have always been saying that it is quite possible to settle the question of Pakistan for all times by having common defence. Now that Marshal Ayub Khan agrees to it, I do not see any reason why we should delay this. If we have common defence, the question of Kashmir will be settled for all times and we will have no enemy from that side.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not going to allow the hon. Member to continue.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I say that we can settle all the questions.

Mr. Speaker: Order, Order.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: But I support this Bill and congratulate the Government.

Shri Naldurgkar (Osmanabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I really congratulate the Government on the introduction of this Bill. The important feature of this Bill is that the prestige and the dignity of the members of the Varishta Panchayat have been maintained and a chance has been given to them to participate in the general administration of that area. But as far as their future constitution is concerned, I am not in a position to know because some of the words have not been printed in my copy. There is no stipulation in clause 14 about filling up casual vacancies, till a firm policy is adopted by the Government, if some member resigns or a vacancy is caused.

As far as administration is concerned, rightly the Central Government has taken upon itself all the liabilities so far as the present transactions are concerned. But I have got a doubt about clause 12 as it reads. Clause 12 says:

"For the purpose of facilitating the application of any law in Dadra and Nagar Haveli, any court or other authority may construe any such law with such alterations not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt it to the matter before the court or other authority."

With great respect I can say that no law can be imposed upon any court exercising judicial jurisdiction anywhere else. It is left to the discretion of the court to interpret the law according to the phraseology or the words that are used in a particular enactment. Therefore, I am afraid that we cannot advise the court that they should interpret the law with some alterations or in some particular way. I request the hon. Minister to consider how far clause 12 will be valid.

Again, suppose a certain interpretation has ben given to a certain law by the administrative authority or by a judicial court. Then, what is the remedy for the person aggrieved? Has he to prefer an appeal or revision against that decision or interpretation? This clause is silent about that. There is no mention of that here. We do not know whether the original Act gives the right of appeal or revision because those laws are not here for our consideration. Therefore, I am of the opinion that this clause requires consideration. I think, as far as the duty that is imposed upon the court to interpret is concerned, these words should be deleted from this clause.

It is very good that the court there has been brought under the jurisdiction of the Bombay High Court as at the present time it is not possible and is not in the interest of that territory to divide it and make a provision for different High Courts having jurisdiction there. Therefore as far as the jurisdiction of the Bombay High Court is concerned, calus 11 is a very good clause.

Under clause 4, sub-clause (2) the functions of the Varishta Panchayat will be advisory only but due regard shall be given to such advice by the Administrator in reaching decisions on the matter in relation to which the advice is given. I have got a doubt here. I have some fear that if there is difference of opinion between the Panchayat and the Administrator, there will probably be some conflict between them and it will lead to some sort of an undesirable administration there. I thing the Government should think out or devise some means so that there will not be any conflict between the members of the Varishta Panchayat and the Administrator in running the general administration.

On the whole we must be proud that the persons who had been fighting for their independence and for integration of this territory in the Indian Union have achieved their object. Perhaps in the future they will be part and parcel of our country. We must be proud of their endeavour and the patriotism that they have shown in liberating themselves. With these words I extend my compliments to the Government and thank it again for introducing this Bill.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, by passing the Constitution (Tenth Amendment) Bill we added a splendid page to the history of free India. By passing this Bill today we will be giving implementation to the noble intentions that we have towards this new Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. I feel that it is a very happy day in the life of our country when we are able to welcome a new member in the family of the Union territories of India.

I hope that that family will increase in number and that we will have more and more such members, especially from the so-called "possessions" of the Portuguese in India.

I am afraid that we have treated this territory, the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, as a kind of

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a municipality. It may be a kind of municipality, but I believe that when we have conferred upon it the status of a Union territory we should have given the administrator some other name, the name of Commissioner something like that. It is true that the name does not matter. But it is also true that we should give it that name which is commensurate with the dignity of the territory to which we are referring. I feel that the word Administrator smells too much of a small town municipality or a medium-sized municipality. I would, therefore, have been very happy if the name Administrator had been taken away and we would have called this gentleman who is going to administer this Union territory by the name of Commissioner.

Again, I would have been very happy if we had done something to give the Varishta Panchayat a little higher status than we have given it. When I look at the civic map of India I find that our municipalities are doing very well in some ways, but I cannot help saying that this Varishta Panchayat has given an excellent account of itself so far as local self-government is concerned. In the case of the municipalities of India I find that they are running deficit budgets and that they are not able to cope with the mounting problems of the cities they are in charge of. But in the case of these Varishta Panchayats they have been doing admirable work for the development of the area over which they have had their sway and they have also been able to save money; they have been able to have some kind of a surplus budget. So I would say that this Varishta Panchayat which has given such a good account of itself in every sense of the word and which, I think, can be a kind of model for the panchayats and municipalities of our country, should have been given a higher status than it has been given. It should not have been merely advisory in character. Perhaps conventions would be established between the Administrator and the Varishta Panchayat by means of which this Varishta Panchayat will have a more effective say in the matters of general policy and other things than is given to it by clause 4 of the Bill. Perhaps it may happen—or perhaps it may not happen—but I would like to have a better status for this Varishta Panchayat.

I am very glad that these Varishta Panchayats will be called upon to formulate schemes of development for this area. I think that they are already having a five year plan; at least I learn this from the note that I got from the Research and Reference Branch of this Parliament, which is very useful to us, Members, that they are having a five year plan of about Rs. 85 lakhs or something like that. I would have felt that in this matter of the development of this Union territory we should be very very generous, because I know that this is going to set the tone of other developments in the so-called "Portuguese areas." It is by watching the developments in this area that other enclaves which are still under the Portuguese rule will take heart and take their cue. Therefore, I think that this Varishta Panchayat should have been given a higher status and a more generous aid for doing this work.

I am very happy that the existing laws are going to be continued. As the Prime Minister said, it is a provisional Bill and all taxes, duties, cesses and fees are to continue as before. I think that we would like to have a little more information as to what kind of taxes, duties, cesses and fees are there. Because, nobody has ever complained against them, people have paid them very willingly, and even after doing so they have been able to get more than what they have paid. We would have liked to have all this information, and I think a note should be circulated on the subject to the Members of Parliament and for the benefit of the people of India in general, so that we can understand how this Varishta Panchayat has been functioning in such an

admirable way without levying too many taxes, duties, cesses and fees and how, in spite of all that, it has been able to have a surplus budget. We would like to have all this information so that we can learn from this Varishta Panchayat.

I have nothing to say so far as the jurisdiction of the Bombay High Court is concerned. For instance, in the case of Himachal Pradesh we have the jurisdiction of Punjab. But it does not mean that Himachal Pradesh is going to be a part of Punjab or that it is a part of Punjab. It is a matter of geographical convenience and I think it is very useful thing. But I cannot understand how we can skip over the different judicial ladders and come on to the High Court. I would have liked to know what the judicial set-up in Dadra and Nagar Haveli is. I have no doubt that there is a very good judicial set-up, because we have been hearing good things about this. But I would like to know how they can go to the High Court without going through the intermediate process of judicial administration.

In clause 13 we have made a very blanket provision:

> "If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act or in connection with the administration of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, the Central Government may, by order, make such further provision as appears to it to be necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty.

Of course, this kind of provision is necessary, because we are having an interim constitution. But I hope that whenever anything is done to remove any kind of judicial or administrative or constitutional difficulty in that area, the House would be informed.

One of the most gratifying things so far as this Bill is concerned is the fact that we are going to have a Member of Parliament from this Union territory very soon in our midst Of course, for the time being he will be a nominated Member. But I think as time passes he will be a duly elected *Member of this Lok Sabha. We welcome him* and I would request the Government, through you, Mr. Speaker, that the nomination of this Member should be made as early as possible, so that all of us may have the privilege of sitting with this Member. After all, this House is on the way to dissolution, and I hope too much time will not be taken before this Member is nominated. I say this because I feel that there will be something in sitting along with this Member who belongs to a territory which has been freed, not with the help of guns or with the help of any army or with the help of any armed forces but which has got its freedom by its own strength, by it own effort. I think Dadra and Nagar Haveli have completed, in some way, the process of liberation which Mahatma Gandhi started so far as India is concerned. That process of liberation is not yet complete. We have to think of other territories also which are under Portuguese rule. But, there is no doubt about it that Dadra and Nagar Haveli represents a very fine link in the chain of liberated territories with which we have been dealing. With these words. I welcome this Bill and I hope that everything will be done to integrate this area with the Union territories as fully and as satisfactorily as possible.

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Government for introducing this Bill and I wholeheartedly support it. Before we passed the Constitution Amendment, in Dadra and Nagar Haveli, the Varishta Panchayat was a supreme body. Now, it becomes an Advisory body. Under clause 4, the advice of the Varishta Panchayat will be taken on matters of administration involving general policy and schemes of development and also on any other matter referred to it by the Administrator. Administration of justice is a part of the administration and I think it would have been very proper to seek the opinion of the Varishta Panchayat. That body was supreme and that body could hand over the territory to the

[Shri P. R. Patel].

Indian Union. I do not understand why that body is not consulted as regards the selection of the High Court If it is a matter of convenience, it is for them to decide what will be convenient to them. If they think that the Bombay High Court would be convenient to them, they have the choice to select the Bombay High Court. If they feel that Ahmedabad will be convenient to them, I think the choice must be with them. I submit that there are certain amendments. I know, putting their judicial administration under the Bombay High Court is not going to prejudice or decide the question hither or thither. What I am feeling is this. When everything is left on the advice of the Varishta Panchayat and the Varishta Panchayat was supreme in all affairs in these territories why is the opinion of the Vrishta Panchayat not taken in deciding the jurisdiction of the High Court? My submission is that it would have been very proper and just if the Government would be pleased to seek the opinion of the Varishta Panchayat. I would like that for the time being, in clause 11, the High Court may not be named. Let the Government decide which High Court would be convenient to the people of these territories after consulting or getting the opinion of the Varishta Panchayat of the place.

Under clause 12, as it stands, I beg to submit, the courts will not only interpret the law, but add certain more things to the present law. That is not proper. After all, the function of the court is to interpret the law as it stands.

In the end, I would like to submit one thing. The Government should have given us details of the taxes there and also some literature of the laws prevalent there. Because, without that, we cannot see what is the state of affairs there. We feel that the people of the place are happy and they must be under good government. By putting the Administration under us, I hope the administration will be better and the people would be very happy there. In future, we have to think of Goa, Diu and Daman. Our Prime Minister has made a statement and I do not want to add anything more. But, I feel that so long as Goa, Diu and Daman are under Portuguese rule, it is a shame to a big country like India.

Shri Nathwani (Sorath): Mr. Speaker, I rise to welcome this Bill. Because of the functions of the Advisory Committee, I feel that some higher status should have been accorded to that body. Just now, my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma referred to this aspect. I also know that this is a temporary measure and I share his hope that some convention would be set up whereby their advice would be generally followed. In the meanwhile, I wonder whether the phraseology of clause 4 could not have been improved upon. Clause 4, sub-clause (2) says that due regard should be given to such advice by the Administrator. I think, if provision had been made to the effect that such advice would be taken into account, perhaps, it would be giving a higher status to that body. But, I again see that this measure is a temporary measure.

Something was said about clause 12. I do not see any difficulty about the construction or scope of clause 12. It is a necessary formality. The existing laws are to be continued and before applying them, some adaptations are to be made necessarily. That is what clause 12 seeks to do.

Something was said as regards jurisdiction of the High Court of Bombay. I come from the High Court of Bombay and I have got the highest regard for that High Court. I have love, regard, respect, everything. I have not the slightest doubt that the administration of justice would be cheap and quick there. But, some friends including myself have given notice of an

amendment to the effect that the jurisdiction which has to be extended may be either that of the High Court of Bombay or that of the High Court of Gujarat, and the High Court should be recommended by the Varishta Panchayat. Our idea was not and is not to start any controversy as regards its merger, whether it should go to this part or that part.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): What is it then?

Shri Nathwani: The hon. Member will kindly listen and then he will understand.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I have understood.

Shri Nathwani: He has not understood.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member does not come from either Ahmedabad or Bombay.

Shri Nathwani: The hon. Prime Minister has made the position very clear. He said that it is a matter of convenience. When I gave one of the amendments, my only object was to secure convenience and the convenience lies this way that the proceedings in the trial court whether it is a civil court or a criminal court are all held in the Gujarati language. Therefore, I thought and I still think that it would facilitate administration of justice if ultimately the choice is given to the Varishta Panchayat. Therefore, the question is left to them to decide. They may decide. There is no difficulty. They may decide for the High Court of Bombay also. I am quite content with that. That was my only object, and not to start any controversy. Nobody would think at this stage of raising a controversy like that, when all of us are happy over the merger of this part in the Indian Union.

With these words, I support the Bill.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): There is nothing in this Bill which can make anybody think of any matter for controversy in it. It is, in fact, a Bill which seeks to make better arrangements for the administration of these territories, which are necessary as a consequential arrangement; after having passed the Bill for the merger of Dadra and Nagar Haveli into the Indian Union, some arrangements have to be made as regards their administration, and the present Bill is intended to fulfil that purpose.

Unfortunately, the amendments which have been given notice of, of course, with good intentions, by my hon. friends Shri Nathwani and Shri P. R. Patel have created some suspicions. Yesterday, it has been stated very clearly by the Prime Minister in his opening speech as well as in his concluding speech that in creating this administrative unit, they mainly took into consideration the wishes of the people there and their convenience. That point has been made very clear by him. I think that even in fixing this High Court of Bombay for them, probably Government have had some indications, from whatever talks they may have had with the people there, or from whatever source they have been able to gather the wishes of the people there, that, for the present, at any rate, the arrangement should be like that; there is nothing to prevent us from making any change later on, if it is necessary.

I believe that while passing this Bill today, we must keep out of our minds the idea as to what the share of Maharashtra in this territory would be or what the share of Gujarat in this territory would be in this arrangement. We have had enough of that quarrel when the last bilingual State Bill was passed by us. So, let us not introduce that element today and create some sort of a linguistic consideration to rule the minds of the people.

Shri P. R. Patel: But that is the case. What we say is that the opinion of the Varishta Panchayat should be taken. Let them decide.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Let us not give a new turn by our discussion here and create a kind of an opportunity to make the people think in these linguistic terms or in these racial terms. That was all that I wanted to say.

I wish that since the arrangements that have been suggested here are of a temporary nature, everyone should be content with that, for the time being. If, later on, experience indicates that some changes are required, then it is for this House to decide. Since these areas would become a Union Territory, it will be for this House to consider those matters, and we shall look at the question not from the point of view of Maharashtra or from the point of view of Gujarat but from the point of view of the interests of India and then decide what their future should be.

13.53 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

With these words, I support the Bill.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): In the first place, I would submit once again that the Statement of Objects and Reasons repeats:

> "At the request of the Varishta Panchayat and the people of Free Dadra and Nagar Haveli, it is proposed to integrate the areas with the Union of India with effect from the 11th August, 1961.".

My feeling is that this is too apologetic. To whom are we addressing this? Why should we emphasise every time that the integration has taken place because of the desire expressed by the people of these areas? I do not understand the logic behind it. Why is their desire needed? After all, they are citizens of India. We have, all along, and for years together, claimed that these areas are Indian territory, although they are in foreign possession. Therefore, their willingness or their desire to integrate with India was not at all necessary. If they did not desire to come into India, they would be committing an act of treason, because they are Indian citizens, as good Indian citizens as we are. This repetition every time that they have been integrated into this country on account of their expressed desire means that they may also desire to go out some time. No citizen of India enjoys that freedom. The people living in Goa, Diu, Daman, and Dadra and Nagar Haveli are as good Indian citizens as we are. The only unfortunate thing is that we have not yet been able to see that that part of our territory is freed from foreign rule. That is the first remark that I would like to make on this Bill, but that is rather casual.

Coming to the provisions of the Bill, I would submit that there is something lacking. I must express my regret that I am not quite acquainted with the law which prevails there or which is in force there in Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Therefore, I shall be going into a blind alley if I were to say that whatever law is there will continue. There ought to have been some provision to the effect that unless it contravenes the regular or basic laws of India, a law in force there will continue. For instance, I do not know whether the Indian Penal Code is in force there or not, and whether the law in force there is inconsistent with the provisions of the Indian Penal Code or not. So, all those laws which are basic laws should be provided for, and we must say that the present laws will remain in force, unless they are in conflict with the Indian Penal Code or other basic laws of our country. I could well understand that probably Government were in a hurry, just like us, to integrate these areas, and, they will have to study what laws are operating in these areas, and that is why probably they are not hurrying up with any proposals in this behalf.

But, in one of the clauses in the Bill, they say that Parliament, or Government with the consent of Parlia-

ment, might extend any law to these areas. I submit that as regards those laws which are already in force in India, Parliament does not come in the way of their extension to these areas at all, because those laws could be extended to these areas by simple notification. To say that Parliament will have to enact every little law is something which I cannot understand. I hope the hon. Law Minister will see the difficulty that would arise in that case. It must be possible to extend these laws by notification, as is done in other cases, in the case of extending jurisdiction and so on. Likewise, it should be within the competence of the Central Government to extend these laws by simple notification.

Clause 8 of the Bill reads thus:

> "Save as otherwise provided in this Act all laws in force in Free Dadra and Nagar Haveli immediately before the appointed day shall continue to be in force until repealed or amended by Parliament or other competent authority.".

This means that every time, Government will have to come before Parliament to amend every law. I think that that will be too much of a function for Parliament to perform. Therefore, I suggest that instead of coming to Parliament, Government should be able to do it by notification, so long as it is consistent with the laws which are in force in the rest of the territories of India.

Then, clause 9 provides that:

> "All taxes, duties, cesses or fees which, immediately before the appointed day, were being lawfully levied in Free Dadra and Nagar Haveli or any part thereof shall continue to be levied and to be applied to the same purposes, until other provision is made by Parliament or other competent authority.".

Again, I do not know what the taxes are, but anyway, we are enacting this provision. But I hope that Government would again have some reserve powers to vary those taxes etc. if they are very much in conflict with the taxation system in the rest of India. For instance, if there is no income-tax in those areas, Government must have the right to extend the Income-tax law to these areas.

I do not know also what the law operating there regarding customs duties is. For, after all, they were till recently a foreign territory. I am not quite sure whether they were realising customs duties or not. If there were any customs duties, then, surely they will be inconsistent now, because, once they are integrated, they become part of our territory, and, therefore, there can be no customs duties. So, if there is any customs law operating there, that should be automatically deemed to have been amended.

Therefore, my proposal would be that the Law Minister should see his way to have some provision giving reserve powers to Government to make by simple notification such changes as will bring their laws in conformity with the laws in the rest of India. And I suggest that it should not be necessary to go through the parliamentary procedure, because the procedure of Parliament is too cumbersome for these small matters.

14 hrs.

Here I would like to read clause 10 which says:

> "The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, extend with such restrictions or modifications as it thinks fit, to Dadra and Nagar Haveli any enactment which is in force in a State at the date of the notification".

This refers to some local laws of a State. Perhaps that is the meaning; it is not the general basic law that prevails in India.

This is all I have to say.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल का मैं स्वागत करता हूं । इस संबंध में मैं दो तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूं ।

पहली बात तो मैं धारा ३ की उपधारा १ के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । इसमें कहा गया है कि जहां पर लकादीव, मिनिकाय और अमीनदीव आइलैंड्ज लिखा हुआ है उसके बाद दादरा और नगर हवेली लिख दिया जाए । इसका यह अर्थ होगा कि जिस तरह से इन द्वीपों में राष्ट्रपति को अधिकार मिला हुआ है कि इन इलाकों से लोक सभा के लिए वह एक सदस्य को नामजद कर सकते हैं, उसी तरह से दादरा और नगर हवेली का लोक सभा में कौन प्रतिनिधित्व करेगा, इसका फैसला राष्ट्रपति जी करेंगे, उसको राष्ट्रपति जी नामजद करेंगे । राष्ट्रपति की नामजदगी का तात्पर्य हम सभी समझते हैं—केन्द्रीय सरकार से है । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि दादरा और नगर हवेली में कौन सी ऐसी विशेष परिस्थितियां हैं जिन के कारण केन्द्रीय सरकार को वहां से लोक सभा के लिए प्रतिनिधि नामजद करने की आवश्यकता होती है । आसपास का सारा इलाका इस तरह का है जहां पर कि चुनाव होते हैं । वरिष्ठ पंचायत के लिए भी वहां चुनाव हुए हैं । ऐसी सूरत में चुनाव के द्वारा वहां के प्रतिनिधि को न लेना मैं समझता हूं जनतंत्रीय परम्पराओं के विरुद्ध है । वहां के लोग जब इतनी प्रगति कर चुके हैं तब फिर पीछे की तरफ उनको धकेलना और यह कहना कि उनके प्रतिनिधि को केन्द्रीय सरकार नामजद करेगी, मैं समझता हूं उचित नहीं है और सरकार इस व्यवस्था को इसमें से हटा दे ।

एक बात कही जा सकती है । आम चुनाव इतने नजदीक हैं कि सम्भवतः वहां पर मतदाता सूचियां ठीक तरह से नहीं बन सकती हैं । मगर मैं समझता हूं कि यह उचित कारण नहीं होगा । वह इतना छोटा इलाका है और इतने कम वोटर वहां हैं कि इस काम को एक सप्ताह के अन्दर समाप्त किया जा सकता है । ५०–६० हजार की वहां की आबादी है और इस में से मुश्किल से २५–३० हजार ही मतदाता होंगे । इनकी सूचियां एक सप्ताह में बनाना मुश्किल नहीं होनी चाहिये । जनरल इलक्शन अभी काफी दूर है, उसके होने में अभी काफी वक्त है और इस बीच में मतदाता सूचियां आसानी से बनाई जा सकती हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस ओर ध्यान देगी और इस तरह की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं रखेगी जो कि आज की परिस्थितियों में प्रतिक्रियावादी कही जा सके ।

अब मैं धारा ४ के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । जैसा हम जानते हैं अब तक वहां का पूरा शासन प्रबन्ध वहां की वरिष्ठ पंचायत चलाती थी । वह जो शासन चलाती रही है, उसमें अब एक एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर को वहां का एक डिक्टेटर बना देना ठीक नहीं होगा । भले ही यह कहा जाए कि जो वरिष्ठ पंचायत की राय होगी, उसको हर सम्भव तरीके से ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर मानने की कोशिश करेंगे । यह उनके लिए बंधनकारक नहीं है, यह उनके लिए जरूरी नहीं है कि उसकी राय को एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर मान ही लें । आज जब कि वहां के लिए जनतंत्रवादी परम्पराओं की स्थापना हम कर रहे हैं, यह गलत होगा कि उसकी राय को वहां के एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर न मानें । अगर उसकी राय को वह नहीं मानते हैं तो उस पंचायत को ऐसा लगेगा कि अब तक जो अधिकार उसको प्राप्त रहेहैं और जो वह करती रही है, हम में सम्मिलित होने के बाद सम्भवतः उनकी आजादी का कुछ हद तक हनन हो रहा है । अगर वहां के लोग ऐसा सोचते हैं तो इस तरह की कोई भी बात करना हमारे लिए उचित नहीं होगा । मैं जानता हूं कि भारतीय जनतंत्र के बनने के बाद जो राजा थे, उनके इलाकों को जब हमने अपने में मिलया तो वहां भी कुछ इस तरह की बातें की गई थीं जो कि पहले वहां नहीं होती थीं और इससे जाहिर

होता था कि हम उनके लिए और भी प्रतिक्रियावादी हो गए हैं। इस केस में भी अगर इन दो चीजों पर अमल होगा तो उससे लगेगा कि वहां की जनता के लिए दो ऐसी चीजें की जा रही हैं, जो प्रतिक्रियावादी हैं, जो प्रगतिशील नहीं हैं। अगर किसी चीज का यह अर्थ लगाया जा सकता हो कि भारतीय जनतंत्र में शामिल होने का मतलब उनके लिए यह है क अब तक जो कुछ प्रगतिशील कानून वहां थे, प्रगतिशील कुछ चीजें चल रही थीं, उनको प्रतिक्रियावादी बादों में बदला जा रहा है, तो फिर उनके लिए भारतीय जनतंत्र में शामिल होने के कोई माने नहीं रह जायेंगे और वे समझेंगे कि सम्भवतः वे कुछ और प्रतिक्रियावादिता की तरफ जा रहे हैं।

जब आदिवासी इलाकों के बारे में यह कहा जाए कि वहां से किसी को नामजद किया जाए तो इसको माना जा सकता है। लकादीव और मिनिकाय आदि द्वीपों के बारे में भी इसको माना जा सकता है। अंदमान आइलैंड के बारे में भी माना जा सकता है। लेकिन दादरा और नगर हवेली के लिए जो कि बिल्कुल एक मैदानी इलाका है और जहां आसानी से चुनाव किए जा सकते हैं और चुनाव हुए हैं, वहां पर नामजदगी की बात को रखना कतई उचित नहीं होगा और यह भी उचित नहीं है कि वरिष्ठ पंचायत जो पूरा शासन प्रबन्ध अब तक चलाती रही है उसकी पोजीशन अब सिर्फ एक सलाहकार परिषद् की कर दी जाए और दिल्ली से कोई वहां पर बिठा दिया जाए और मनमाने ढंग से कार्य करे और वरिष्ठ पंचायत की सलाह को न माने। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इन व्यवस्थाओं में उचित संशोधन किया जाए और अगर आप अब संशोधन करने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं और सोचते हैं कि यह एक आर्जी कानून है और जल्दी ही वहां के लिए विधिवत एक स्थाई कानून बनाया जाएगा और इसको लागू किया जाए तो एक बात मैं जरूर चाहूंगा कि जब तक यह अस्थाई कानून लागू रहे और जब तक कोई विधिवत स्थायी कानून नहीं बन जाता तब तक के लिए इस तरह की व्यवस्था कर दी जाए कि हर साल के बाद उन मामलों में जिनमें कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर वरिष्ठ पंचायत की सलाह को न माने, वरिष्ठ पंचायत की सलाह के खिलाफ कोई शासन प्रबन्ध करे, उस सब के बारे में एक वक्तव्य संसद् में रखा जाए ताकि हमें पता लग सके कि वरिष्ठ पंचायत की सलाह को क्या कीमत दी जा रही है और कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं हो रहा है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर एक तरफ खींच रहे हैं और वरिष्ठ पंचायत दूसरी तरफ खींच रही है और इस तरह से जनतंत्रवादी शक्तियों में और प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्ति जो हैं, उनमें कोई खिचाव पैदा हो रहा है, तनाव पैदा हो रहा है।

अब मैं दफा ५ के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। इसमें भी मैं समझता हूं कि वह सफाई नहीं है जो कि वरिष्ठ पंचायत के अधिकारों के बारे मे होनी चाहिए। जो भी अधिकार वरिष्ठ पंचायत के अब तक २ हैं वे हिन्दुस्तान में सम्मिलित होने के बाद, विदेश नीति तथा दूसरे जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के विषय हैं, उनके अतिरिक्त जितने भी और विषय हैं, सीमित नहीं किए जा रहे हैं और उन सभी के बारे में उसको पूर्ण अधिकार हैं, ऐसा उनको अनुभव होना चाहिये। उसके अधिकारों का किसी भी प्रकार से हनन नहीं होना चाहिये इस वास्ते कि वह इलाका भारत में शामिल हो रहा है। ऐसी व्यवस्था करना उन इलाकों के लिए भी अच्छा होगा जो कि भविष्य में हम में मिलने वाले हैं, जो हमारे अभिन्न अंग हैं और जो कानूनी रूप से हमारे अंग बनने वाले हैं। उनके सामने भी हमें अच्छा उदाहरण उपस्थित करना चाहिये।

मैं अन्त में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि अहमदाबाद और बम्बई की हाई कोर्टों के सम्बन्ध में जो विवाद खड़ा किया जा रहा है, वह उचित विवाद नहीं है। श्री

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

नथवानी ने कहा है कि वह यह बात इसलिए कह रहे हैं कि गुजराती जो कि शायद वहां के रहने वालों की मातृभाषा है, इसलिए उनको उसमें शामिल किया जाए और उसी में उनका काम काज चले । इसी लिए उनको यह चिन्ता है कि इस तरह के संशोधन को मान लिया जाता और वहां के लोगों की राय के मुताबिक हाई कोर्ट के बारे में सवाल तय किया जाता । मैं उनकी इस चिन्ता से सिद्धान्त रूप में सहमत हूं । मैं समझता हूं कि न सिर्फ दादरा और नगर हवेली में बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के किसी हिस्से में भी जहां तक न्याय देने का सवाल है, वह सभी को अपनी भाषा में दिया जाना चाहिये । मातृभाषा में दिया जाना चाहिये । वहां के जो निवासी हैं, उनकी मातृभाषा अगर गुजराती है तो गुजराती को अपनाने में कोई ऐतराज नहीं होना चाहिये भले ही वे बम्बई हाईकोर्ट में रहें या अहमदाबाद हाई कोर्ट में रहें । इस पर कोई विवाद खड़ा करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं होनी चाहिये । वहां का काम काज गुजराती में चलाया जाए या मराठी में, इसका फैसला वहां की जनता की राय से किया जाना चाहिये । वहां का शासन प्रबन्ध और न्याय प्रशासन आदि उनकी अपनी भाषा में चले, इससे अच्छी बात और क्या हो सकती है ।

श्री त्यागी : अब तक गुजरात बम्बई में ही था ।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : अब तो अलग हो गया है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि जो सुझाव मैंने दिए हैं उन पर विचार किया जाएगा और कोई तरीका निकाला जाएगा जिससे कोई ऐसी बात नहो सके जिसे प्रतिक्रियावादी कहा जा सके ।

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): This is a very welcome measure that the Prime Minister has today introduced in this House. I trust that he introduced the Bill in his capacity as Prime Minister and Leader of the House and not as the Minister of External Affairs as that would be very wrong. The other day it was appropriate that he dealt with this matter as Minister of External Affairs, but after the House had adopted the Constitution (Tenth Amendment) Bill, this caution must be taken that he introduced the Bill as Prime Minister.

The acceptance and passing of this Bill will complete the process of liberation and integration of these territories. We will be having soon the privilege of having a representative of these people sitting in this House, and with his presence in this House, the number of Indians who will be denied this right will be diminished very considerably—barring those remaining in Goa, Diu and Daman and, of course, in the area in the occupation of Pakistan.

I should like to make certain remarks, in view of the fact that though normally there should be unanimity with regard to a Bill of this kind, a jarring element has been introduced, unfortunately, by certain Members. It will not be a very edifying spectacle if after 400 years of foreign occupation, when a territory is being merged with India, we introduce such considerations about provincial borders. I think it very appropriate and correct that the Government of India have recommended that the High Court for this area should be the High Court of Bombay. I am glad that Shri Nathwani said that he did not want to introduce any controversy. I reciprocate his sentiments. He of course has great respect for the High Court of Bombay. Only a little doubt lingered in some minds. What is the objection to the High Court of Bombay being the appropriate High Court for these areas? The reasons are very clear. Everybody knows that that is the most convenient High Court, apart from being a High Court

which perhaps has the highest prestige and reputation in the country.

There is this thing, none-the-less which I would say to my hon. friend, Shri P. R. Patel, who is looking very anxious. Let us remember what the Prime Minister has said, that this is a provisional, temporary arrangement. We hope it is and that this will not be perpetuated. Just as they had the right to belong to the Union, I hope that sooner or later they will be given the right to decide which part of the Union they want to belong to. If he has that in mind, I fully endorse that the people in this area should ultimately have the freedom, which the Bengalis, Marathis and others had, of deciding the State to which they should belong. But that will have to wait for some time, and we should not be presenting a spectacle of quarrelling about the part of India to which a liberated territory should belong. That will be providing a handle to Portuguese propaganda, particularly in Goa. I have very strong views about where Goa belongs, and the Ministry of External Affairs, which knows so little about it—nobody has been near the border—will not tell me where it should belong, but we would not like to be dragged into that controversy right now. All attention should now be concentrated on liberation.

Having said this, I will make one or two points about the substance of the Bill. Shri Tyagi, who normally speaks with accuracy on constitutional matters, was making a slight lapse which needs to be corrected. He talked about the freedom of these people. Under our Constitution there is freedom to join the Union, but no freedom to leave it. This matter needs to be reiterated again and again. We want to make it clear that it is not India that is taking any territory, and this is in reply to Portuguese propaganda. These people, by the exercise of their sovereign choice, are coming to India. That freedom is there to anybody who attracted by our traditions, wants to become a part and parcel of our country, but there is no freedom to leave this country.

You, Sir, are a student of law and an eminent judge, and you will concede that there is a little ambiguity in the Bill which the Law Minister should remove. Some of the existing Potuguese laws are highly regressive, for instance in regard to inheritance, civil liberty etc. Whenever there is any conflict beween these and our laws, I hope the law that will prevail will be the law of India under the Constitution of India. Perhaps it is very obvious to you, but it needs to be clarified. We do not get any kind of information on that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It only provides for the continuance of the present laws, and then they are to be examined.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Apart from it, they have already been examined in the last seven years, ever since these areas were liberated and only those laws of the olden days are continued which are not requgnant to our basic ideas.

Shri Nath Pai: I very much welcome this clarification of the Law Minister. That is all that was needed.

Shri Braj Raj Singh has ably dealt with the question of bringing in the representative of these people into this agugust House. If the arrangement of nomination is of a temporary nature, I sholl not quarrel with it though I am not very much satisfied, in view of the fact that there is a very short time that now remains for the general election, but if this method is to be perpetuated, I think it is a very dangerous thing. There is no reason why these people should not have the right which the rest of India has. They have been Indians, they should not be made second-rate Indians. They should be full Indians, having the full freedom of sending their re-

[Shri Nath Pai]

presentative to this sovereign House. If, however, this arrangement is only of a temporary nature, though it is not very satisfactory, we shall accept this, but I hope that a categorical assurance will be given. In the meantime, when the nomination is is made I hope full consideration will be given to the representative character of the individual, and lesser consideration to his party affiliation etc., by those who advise the President.

With these very brief remarks, I extend my very hearty support to this Bill.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): While welcoming this Bill, I would like to have certain clarifications.

Clause 3(2) of the Bill reads:

"In the Representation of the People Act 1950,—

(a) in section 4, in sub-section (1) after the words 'to the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands', the words, 'to Dadra and Nagar Haveli' shall be inserted."

As mentioned by Shri Braj Raj Singh and Shri Nath Pai, if this arrangement is of a temporary nature as there is no time for preparation of electoral rolls etc., for the coming elections, it is all right, but the very suggestion that the Representation of the People Act should be amended creates the apprehension that this is going to be continued; that is, not only in 1962 but at the time of every election the representative of Dadra and Nagar Haveli will be nominated by the President and not elected by the people. Since the Centrally administered areas like Delhi and Tripura are electing their representatives to this House there is no reason why the people of Dadra and Nagar Haveli should not have that opportunity. This requires clarification. If it is not going to be temporary, this type of amendment should not be made.

Then I come to Clause 4. No doubt in the Centrally administered areas we have the Administrator and the Advisory Council, but we should not forget the history of the struggle of the people of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and how ably they administered their affairs all these seven years. If, without appreciating this, we put them on a par with the general run of the administration, and reduce them to the status of having an Administrator and an Advisory Council, I think it will be doing them a great injustice and the fine tradition and administrative capacity manifested by their Panchayat.

Clause 4(2) states:

"The functions of the Varishta Panchayat referred to in this section will be advisory only but due regard shall be given to such advice by the Administrator...."

As the final decision will be taken by the Administrator, these words have no meaning. The Administrator is not bound to act according to the advice of the Varishta Panchayat. Though the Governors are the heads of States, they have to act under advice of the Council of Ministers, but here the Administrator may or may not accept the advice of the Panchayat. This Panchayat has a beautiful background of seven years in which it has administered in such a way as to realise a surplus out of revenue. I therefore feel that a specific direction should be imported into this Bill so that the Administrator may not just listen to them, and do everything in his own way.

Clause 8 states:

"Save as otherwise provided in this Act all laws in force in Free Dadra and Nagar Haveli immediately before the appointed day shall continue to be in force until repealed or amended by Parliament or other competent authority."

Already, the hon. Minister has stated that the existing laws have been examined, and they are not repugnant to our Constitution. Under our Constitution, there are fundamental rights and other things. Therefore, the laws to be continued there must not be repugnant to the Constitution.

Lastly, Sir, I wish to say this. Dadra and Nagar Haveli had been governed by the Varishta Panchayat. They had their own ways of functioning. Now, it will be part and parcel of a huge administration of the Government of India. The only thing that I would like to say, without casting any aspersion, is that they should not lose their identity and they should not be put into difficulties which is generally the result of such a huge administration and the red tapism that is the order of the Government here. They are the persons who have been administering themselves and let them not feel no better under the control of the Central Government. With these words, Sir, I welcome this Bill.

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh): Sir, this Bill is a consequential legislation following the passing of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill which we adopted here on the eve of the Independence Day. This Bill makes a provision for the representation of the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli in Parliament and for the administration of that territory and for matters conected therewith. The Bill was introduced here by the Minister of External Affairs and is now being dealt with by that Ministry. When Kashmir was integrated with the Indian Union, that territory also was being administered for a long time by this Ministry but later on the Government thought that if Kashmir was a State just like the other States which were being administered by the Home Ministry, then the administration of Kashmir should also be taken over by the Home Ministry, and therefore, the territory of Kashmir passed over to the Home Ministry from this Ministry. Some time back the same question arose about the Nagaland. Nagaland was part of Assam State. In reply to a question by me, the Prime Minister gave some information. I asked for how long will Nagaland remain under the administration of the External Affairs Ministry? He replied that it would be so as long as the people of Nagaland wished to remain under that Ministry. He said that there was a specific agreement between the party consisting of fifteen persons who had come from Nagaland and the Prime Minister that it should be administered by the Prime Minister as the Minister of External Affairs. This is the development that is going on and the Government should now reconsider the whole matter. We should not allow any territory of India to be administered by the External Affairs Ministry, if it is a part and parcel of the Indian Union. So, after the passing of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill Dadra and Nagar Haveli have become an intergral part of India and there remains no doubt about it. My hon. colleague Shri Tyagi went to the extent of saying that the people there were already citizens of India, and, there was no question of their expressing any wish or their being integrated into India, and that we had only declared that these people would now be administered hereafter by the Home Ministry of the Indian Government. Dadra and Nagar Haveli as also Goa, Daman and Diu are part of India, and time will come, as our Prime Minister has said,—when it is a fact—that if any part of the territory which has not so far been in the Indian Union expressed a wish to be integrated in the Indian Union, the Government of India will consider about itegrating that territory. The same thing may follow about Goa very soon. There appears now to be a major shift in the Government of India's policy.

Lately, the Prime Minister said that Goa involves a very complicated question because the moment we deal with Goa, NATO comes in. Long back, the USA had said that the NATO powers had nothing to do with any territory which was outside Europe. When a

[Shri Kalika Singh]

letter went from the Government of India to U.K., the U.K. Government was not very clear about that but U.S.A. was very much clear about the scope of NATO.

Therefore, there is no complication about Goa, Diu and Daman or about Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The Prime Minister referred to a note of protest of the Portuguese Government today . . . (*Interruptions*).

Dr. M. S. Aney: They say that these are the provinces of Portugal.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, all these things were very relevant. This Bill is only in relation to integration of what has already become a part of India.

Shri Kalika Singh: Dadra and Nagar Haveli are a part of India and Goa also will become a part of India very soon if we just decide about the matter. If any territory which is in India and expresses its wish through its varishta panchayat or through any other method to come to the Indian Union, we should incorporate that territory. If the Goans expressed such a wish, the Government of India will not hesitate to admit that territory also into the Indian Union. I was referring to all these matters because India before the 15th of August 1947 was a police State. Dadra and Nagar Haveli also, I presume, till the 11th August 1947 was a police State because it was governed by an imperial power like Portugal. It is said to be the biggest imperialist power in the world today though it is a very tiny country; it has got a very big empire spreading over the whole world in Africa, in Asia and in the new world also. So, these areas were police State. We in India have passed from a poice State to a welfare State and therefore, we have to see that in the administration of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, we should introduce all the measures and laws that are necessary for the administration of a welfare State and the people there should get the impression that there is a change and the wind of freedom is blowing from the whole of India to their territory. That will affect the Goan people also and they will say that they want to be admitted to India. The population of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is about 50,000. The other day I was reading in the *Newsweek*, an American magazine, that in Angola the Portuguese people have killed outright 56,000 persons; they have massacred them. Therefore it can very easily be imagined that if we do not admit Goa, Daman Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, then these Portuguese people in alliance with some of the other States may massacre people in a large number or, so to say, the whole people of Dadra and Nagar Haveli could be killed by the Portuguese people. Now that the Government of India is wedded to the Constitution of India and to the fundamental principles on which our freedom has been won from such a mighty empire as that of the British, we should now give the benefit of our advice and the benefit of our administration to Dadra and Nagar Haveli in such a way that these people would feel a real change in their administration.

Against this background, I would just refer to clauses 8 and 9 of the Bill. Clause 8 says as follows:

> "Save as otherwise provided in this Act all laws in force in free Dadra and Nagar Haveli immediately before the appointed day shall continue to be in force until repealed or amended by Parliament or other competent authority."

I think that all laws which were prevalent in the police State will continue to remain. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister of Law to see that an amending Bill is brought here very soon, to introduce the Indian laws

there. Or, he should make a provision in this Bill to the effect that any law which is repugnant to the Consitution of India and which is prevalent in that territory shall be void.

Then I come to clause 9 which says as follows:

> "All taxes, duties, cesses or fees which, immediately before the appointed day, were being lawfully levied in Free Dadra and Nagar Haveli or any part thereof shall continue to be levied and to be applied to the same purposes, until other provision is made by Parliament or other competent authority."

The "other provisions" referred to will have to be made very soon, in a month or two, because, later on, these people may begin to complain that the same taxes, the same levies and the same duties continue to exist and ask what has been the change. Therefore, they might think later that they had made a wrong decision to integrate their territory with the Indian Union. So, our Government should see that all the changes which are contemplated in respect of these territories are brought into effect at once. That is, the relevent laws and other fiscal measures should be introduced in Parliament here at once so as to be applied to these territories.

With these words, I welcome this Bill and I congratulate the Prime Minister on his bringing forward such a measure.

श्री ना० नि० पटेल (बलसार–रक्षित–अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दादरा और नगर हवेली का जो बिल यहां हाउस में पेश हुआ है, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं । उसके बारे में मुझे कुछ ज्यादा कहना नहीं है । मुझे केवल थोड़ी सी बातें निवेदन करनी हैं ।

अभी यहां जो बिल के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा हुई और उसके दौरान श्री नथवानी ने और शर्मा जी ने भी कहा कि वरिष्ठ पंचायत को हायर स्टेटस दिया जाना चाहिए था जो कि बिल को देखने से नहीं दिया मालूम पड़ता है ।

इसके अतिरिक्त वरिष्ठ पंचायत के जो कुल २१ सदस्य हैं, उन में २ केवल गैर आदिवासी हैं बाकी १९ आदिवासी लोग हैं जिनमें घोडी, कुफना और वारली हैं । अब हालत यह है कि उन सदस्यों को अगर कहीं जाना हो तो स्टेट ट्रांसपोर्ट की बसेज में बैठने के लिए भी उनके पास पैसा नहीं है । यहां पर जो २१ लोग आये हैं उनमें से २ आदमी ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने कि इससे पहले कभी अपनी तमाम जिन्दगी में रेलगाड़ी पर सफर नहीं किया ।

आपने बिल में लिखा है कि वरिष्ठ पंचायत की सलाह लेकर वहां का ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन आप चलायंगे । अब दादरा और नगर-हवेली का १८८ मील का क्षेत्रफल है जिसमें कि ७२ गांव हैं और अगर आप उनको पंचायत की मीटिंग्स में हिस्सा लेने के लिए सेलवास जोकि वहां की राजधानी है, बुलायंगे तो सेलवास पहुंचने के वास्ते उन लोगों को करीब करीब ३०-३० और ४०-४० मील का फासला तय करना होगा और आपने उसके वास्ते इस बिल में कोई प्राविजन नहीं रक्खा है कि उनको इसके वास्ते क्या रैम्युनैरेशन दिया जायगा । अब वरिष्ठ पंचायत में जो २१ सदस्य हैं उनमें से मैं समझता हूं कि केवल ४ या ५ आदमियों के पास ही अपना साल भर गुजारा करने लायक खेतीबाड़ी करने के लिए जमीन होगी । बाकी दूसरे लोग बेचारे मजूरी करने वाले हैं और आप स्वयं समझ सकते हैं कि वह ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को सलाह देने कैप्टिल जायेंगे या वह मेहनत मजदूरी करेंगे या अपनी खेतीबाड़ी का काम करेंगे ? मेरा यह सुझाव है कि वरिष्ठ पंचायत के सदस्यों के वास्ते रैम्युनैरेशन की कोई माकूल व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए ।

[श्री ना० नि० पटेल]

श्री नथवानी ने दादरा और नगरहवेली के ऊपर हाईकोर्ट के जुरिस्डिक्शन के बारे में जो कहा है मैं उससे सहमत हूं । मैंने उसके वास्ते अमेंडमेंट भी मूव किया है । मेरी कांस्टीटएंसी दादरा और नगरहवेली के तीन बाजू में लगी हुई है और वहां उधर के लोग गुजराती के साथ ज्यादा सम्बद्ध हैं । वहां के लोग गुजराती ज्यादा बोलते हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि दादरा और नगरहवेली पर किस हाईकोर्ट का जुरिडिक्सन रहे इसका फेसला वरिष्ठ पंचायत करे । वरिष्ठ पंचायत इस बात का निर्णय करे कि हम बम्बई हाईकोर्ट के अन्तर्गत रहें अथवा अहमदाबाद हाईकोर्ट के । जैसा वरिष्ठ पंचायत तय करे वैसे ही भारत सरकार को तय कर देना चाहिए ।

इसके अलावा मुझे और कुछ अधिक नहीं कहना है ।

Shri Achar (Mangalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I only wish to make a few observations. The first thing that I would like to point out is in regard to clause 3. I am not in the least grudging one seat in Parliament for these brave people, but we have to remember that their population is only 50,000. In this connection, I would like to point out that Coorg was not willing to merge in the Karnataka State. They were about two and a half lakhs in point of population and so they also claimed a seat in Parliament, at least one seat. I am not at all grudging a seat so far as the people of Nagar Haveli and Dadra are concerned, but there is this aspect of the question to be considered. When a territory merges into the Union of India, whether there should be any special case for any part of the country which has only a population of 50,000 to be represented in Parliament, has to be considered. As it is, there is one seat for every eight lakhs of population. The Prime Minister has said that it is a temporary measure. I have nothing to say against it. But we have to consider whether for 50,000 people there should be one seat here.

Shri Nathwani: There is no other representative body there.

Shri Achar: I have made it clear. We here are having one seat for every eight lakhs. When the people of a territory merge into the Union and become emotionally and nationally integrated into India, whether 50,000 people by themselves should have a separate seat is a point to be considered. Not that I am saying that it should be changed immediately. The only point is, the people of Coorg who number about two lakhs, whose culture is different, whose way of life is different and who have a speciality of their own, claimed a seat, but they were not given a seat. This aspect of the question has to be considered.

Then I come to clause 4. Very deserving and high tributes have been paid to these brave people of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. After doing that, is it proper to provide for that small territory only an advisory body? They are very careful people. I am told there has been no deficit financing or anything of that kind there. They have saved Rs. 30 lakhs. It was practically an independent unit. They have administered the territory very beautifully, for the last seven years. Of course, we have delayed their integration into the Indian union on account of the case in the Hague court. There has been delay because of it. All the same, the have managed things very well. So, why should the Varishta Panchayat—Varishta means superior—be only an advisory body? There is agitation among the people of Himachal Pradesh, the hill States of Assam, Tripura, etc., for a democratic system of Government; they are all claiming a system of democratic government for them. Of course, this is only a temporary measure, and I have not sent any amendments. I fully support

this Bill, but this aspect of the question should also be considered.

Then I come to clause 8. I have not studied the laws there and I do not know what exactly the statute law of that territory is—whether there are any statute laws or whether there are only customary laws. There may be some customary laws, such as marriage laws, which may be repugnant to the Constitution of India, and we should consider whether it is proper to say that everything there would be legal, even if it is repugnant to our Constitution. So far as this question of continuance of existing laws is concerned, I think some consideration should be paid to it. As I pointed out, the Prime Minister has himself said that this is only a temporary measure, and we have not put in any amendments.

It looks as if some linguistic controversy has crept in here between my friends from Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Shri Nathwani: It is not our intention. We say that the only criterion should be of convenience.

Shri Achar: All right there is absolutely no trouble between Maharashtra and Gujarat. He need not get angry with me on that account.

The Prime Minister was pleased to say that it is not Naagar Haveli, but Nagar Haveli and the word 'Nagar' is Hindi. In all humility, I would like to point out that it is not Hindi; it is Sanskrit. The root word is 'Nagra' (नगर).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Whatever it is it is Nagar.

Shri Achar: Yes; it is Nagar. I am pointing this out because let not the Hindi people claim that also saying that the name is in Hindi. That is my purpose.

श्री रा० स० तिवारी (खजराहो) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने दादरा और नगरहवेली की शासन-व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में जो बिल पेश किया है, मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूं, क्योंकि हमारा यह क्षेत्र पांच सात सौ वर्ष के बाद भारत-भूमि में शामिल हुआ है, जिस के सम्बन्ध में बिल परसों पार्लिमेंट ने पास किया है । वहां से पार्लिमेंट के लिये प्रतिनिधि के विषय में राष्ट्रपति द्वारा नामजदगी की जो व्यवस्था की गई है, वह जरूरी और ठीक है, क्योंकि अभी उसका कुछ हिस्सा हम को मिला नहीं है और विदेशियों के हाथ में है ।

जहां तक हाईकोर्ट का सम्बन्ध है, जो उन की मातृ-भाषा है, जिस भाषा से उन का सम्बन्ध है, उस को और उन की रुचि तथा सुविधा को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस बारे में निर्णय लिया जाये ।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि हमारा जो क्षेत्र पांच सौ वर्ष के बाद भारत-भूमि में शामिल हुआ है, वहां के लोगों के उद्धार के लिये, वहां के कम्यूनिकेशन्ज (आमदो-रफ्त), हिफ़ाजत और विकास के लिये जितनी भी सुविधा हम दे सकें, वह उन को दी जाये ।

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill. Many of the features of this Bill have been highlighted by my friends and I may be permitted to repeat one or two points. With regard to clause 4(2), which deals with the functions of the Varishta Panchayat, some of my friends have been saying that the functions should be not of an advisory character, but of a mandatory character. I am also of the same view. We must give them some sort of autonomy and whatever advice is given by the Varishta Panchayat must be adopted by the administrator. Otherwise, if it is only of an advisory character, it looks as if the administrator need not give any serious consideration and act according to it. If it is made mandatory, it will be an impetus for other pockets also to come into the Indian Union. We must give them freedom and make them understand that they are the rulers of the country.

[Shri N. R. Muniswamy]

I feel that the status of the administrator should be that of an executive officer and he must carry out faithfully, sincerely and honestly the decisions arrived at by the Varishta Panchayat. There should be no departure from the advice given by them.

Then, there has been a good deal of discussion about the jurisdiction of the High Court. We do not have the High Court of Bombay now. It has been renamed as the High Court of Maharashtra at Bombay. I find that clause 11 says:

> "....the jurisdiction of the High Court at Bombay shall extend to Dadra and Nagar Haveli."

I request the hon. Minister to see that it is changed and put as "the jurisdiction of the High Court of Maharashtra at Bombay" instead of "High Court at Bombay", because the High Court at Bombay has been renamed as the High Court of Maharashtra at Bombay.

About the representation in the House of the people, one representation has been given to Dadra and Nagar Haveli. My friend, Shri Achar, has been saying that the population is only 50,000 and there is no need to give one representation, because even lakhs of people are not given representation. I do not agree with him. Unless we give them representation in Parliament, they may not feel that they are one with us. Therefore, even if their number is only 50,000, a representation has to be given, and it has been rightly given by the Government of India, for a representative of those people to come and sit in this august House. It is not as if representation should be based on any numerical strength, saying it must be 7 or 8 lakhs. At a time when we want many of the pockets to be integrated with India, unless we show them how they integrate with us by giving them representation, we may not have this Bill as a fore-runner of many more such Bills. Therefore, I only wish that there should be no such observation that representation should not be given.

With regard to the Acts and laws which will be implemented in that part of the country, one hon. Member said that unless we apply the laws of the Indian Union to them, we may not be able to create the impression on them that they have been integrated with us. With great respect, I disagree with that view. The people there are mainly tribals and they have their own tradition, heritage and habits and manners. Unless we give them an assurance that there will be no inroads into those things by any imposition of our laws, it would look as though we are encroaching very much into their autonomy. Therefore I only wish that we must respect their traditions and habits. So far as social customs are concerned, whatever system is obtaining they must be retained without our making any inroads. We have got an armoury of laws and in our anxiety to see that they come on a par with us, if we transpose bodily all those laws into that part of the country, there will be some repulsion from them. Therefore, we should not interfere with their traditions and habits. The enthusiasm expressed by some Members to see that they are also brought on a par with us should not be heeded, because we would be doing them a harm if we impose our laws on them.

Shri Tyagi referred to the fact that they requested the Government of India that they should be taken into the Indian Union. Whether it is a request or not, so far as the facts are concerned, it is a fact. It is not a misstatement of facts. This request has been pending for a long time and we have been hesitating to take them in for various reasons. The reasons have been mentioned by the Prime Minister and those reasons have to be given proper weight. Certain formalities have to be gone through before the integration can take place

and that is why it has taken such a long time. There is nothing wrong in their request being made to the Government of Indita to take them. This Bill has come at the right time and we must invite them and give them all facilities;

As regards the development aspect, we must see that we spend more money out of the Consolidated Fund of India in developing that area, because by their administration, they have already saved Rs. 30 lakhs.

With these words, I support this Bill.

Shri Jhunjhunwala (Bhagalpur): Sir, this Bill is very welcome in all respects. It is said in clause 4(2) that:

> "The functions of the Varishta Panchayat referred to in this section will be advisory only but due regard shall be given to such advice by the Administrator in reaching decisions on the matter in relation to which the advice is given."

In this connection, I have to say that such a thing occurs in many parts of India. Many bodies have been made simply advisory and therefore the people feel that something is being imposed on them from above. Here, Sir, these people have voluntarily joined us. So the Administrator should not act in a way as though he is doing something whereby something is being imposed on them. Just as my previous speaker has said, many other States might be willing to join us if they feel that the States which have already joined us are functioning very well, they are very happy and they do not feel that something is being ismposed on them. Things may be good from our point of view, but they may not feel well with those things. Therefore my suggestion only is that the Administrator should see that his action is such as will not create an impression on the mind of the Panchayat that things are being imposed on them.

875(Ai)LSD—9.

As regards the question of High Courts, Sir, it should be left to them to decide where they want to go. We should not impose upon them whether they should go to the Bombay High Court or to the Ahmedabad High Court or to any other High Court.

About the question of taking one Member for Lok Sabha, it is necessary in the beginning that impetus should be given to them and one Member should be taken from Dadra and Nagar Haveli to the House of the People.

Shri A. K. Sen: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it was only to be expected that this measure will receive the unanimous approval of the House. It is also natural that this House has welcomed this measure wholeheartedly though it follows only naturally from what we did previously in incorporating by a formal amendment of the Constitution the territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli within our own territory. I, therefore, propose immediately to deal with some of the misapprehensions which have been expressed in the course of the debate. I say 'misapprehensions' because I conceive that though they are genuine apprehensions they are not properly founded.

May I straightway deal first of all with the point raised by Shri Tyagi? I do so because he laid emphasis on the same point when he spoke in the course of the debate in this House on the Constitution Amendment Bill. He takes objection to the Statement of Objects and Reasons in which it is mentioned that at the request of the people of Dadra and Nagar Haveli this Bill has been brought forward as the previous Constitution Amendment Bill. He takes exception on the ground that it expresses rather a weak frame of mind to say that we shall accept within our territory only those who want to come in and leave out those who naturally belong to it but do not express themselves so openly. I, Sir, with due respect to him, fail to appreciate the logic of this objec-

[Shri A. K. Sen]

tion. This country in its march to freedom and, after freedom, in its march to progress has never taken recourse to the methods of compulsion. We believe in government by consent, and we believe that that gives us greater strength than compulsion and the might of this country consists not in what is dictated from above but in what is done collectively by the people voluntarily and with a sense of purpose and dedication. I hope, Sir that in our future affairs and in our future course of administration we shall never take resort to the methods of compulsion.

Now, Sir, with regard to the objections raised by various Members—not objections really but apprehensions—with regard to clause 4 prescribing the function of the *varishta Panchayat* in relation to the Administrator, if I have understood the hon. Members properly, they have felt that the word 'advisory' limits the functions of this body only to what is literally known as 'advisory' and the Administrator will be more or less free to act as he likes disregarding the advice which may be given by the varishta panchayat. May I remind the House, Sir, that while we give such functions under the name of 'advisory functions' to such bodies, to such responsible bodies in relation to their functions *vis-a-vis* either a high office like that of a Governor or an Administrator or a Commissioner, in the field of constitutional law especially in a democratic State, the expression advisory function' has a particular meaning and only one meaning.

Let us examine Article 74 of our Constitution. Even the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers in the Centre under the Constitution only give advice to the President. Legally we are all advisers. Article 74 says:

> "There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions."

I, therefore, fail to appreciate, Sir, how by describing the function of the panchayat as advisory we have not conferred a sufficiently high status to this body. I can understand the objection that the advice may be low, but I cannot understand the objection, with due respect to those who have made it, that the description of advisory function used in connection with the varishta panchayat gives them an inferior status. If the Cabinet at the Centre is only advisory...

Shri Achar: The only point is this. The constitutional point would have been all right. But let us read the earlier portion. Clause 4(1) says:

> "Until other provision is made by law, as from the commencement of this Act the Varishta Panchayat shall have the right to discuss and make recommendations to the Administrator..."

It specifically says: "discuss and make recommendations". I do not think the constitutional provision will help us.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is the third stage. First discussion is to take place and then only advice is to be given. What does the hon. Member want?

Shri A. K. Sen: I shall explain that point. Because it is contemplated that this body would not merely aid in an advisory capacity the administration of this territory but it is contemplated that some legislative function may also be given to it, it has been put like that. At the present moment it is exercising some legislative functions. With the incorporation of this territory with the Indian Union all legislative functions will now vest in Parliament and in the President. Even the function of making regulations for the peace, good order and government of this

territory will now vest, under article 240, in the President. Therefore, this means, until other provisions are made giving legislative powers to subsidiary bodies which may be indicated—in this case no subsidiary body is necessary because the varishta panchayat is already there—they will function in an advisory capacity, meaning thereby that this will function in the executive acts of the government of this territory as opposed to legislative functions, and that other functions which we may call legislative functions may be given in the future. That is what is indicated. Shri Achar is a lawyer of repute. I am sorry that it has not struck him why we are emphasising "other functions" in contrast with the functions appertaining to the administrator and the Varishta Parishad at the present moment functioning only in an advisory capacity in relation to the administration. Because, as from today rather as from the 11th August, they are divorced from all legislative affairs concerning that territory until that competence is given to them. Therefore, I am saying and answering the objections that advisory function does not indicate any status inferior or superior; it indicates a particular constitutional setup, like the Cabinet in the Centre or the Cabinets in the States. They function in an advisory capacity. And in my submission, when they are given such functions, it is indicated very clearly what their function is, and it is also indicated naturally that the Administrator is normally bound to accept the advice, as the President in the Centre and the Governor in the States. Therefore, the point as to whether there is a possibility in the future of the Governor or the Administrator acting arbitrarily ignoring the advice, in the day to day administration of the territory, given by the Varishta Parishad is also answered by the same argument. Well, legally speaking, the competence of the administrator to act by himself is there, as he is the head of the union. But the advisory function is meant to be followed, and not to be ignored. And the constitutional function in a democratic country is, as it has been in this country, and will always be, that that advice is by convention made binding.

15 hrs.

The next objection that has been more or less indicated though not specially taken, is about a provision relating to making the High Court of Bombay the High Court for this territory. May I only indicate the subordinate objection which I just now heard from Shri Muniswamy? He referred to the name "High Court of Bombay" and said that it should be called "High Court of Maharashtra in Bombay".

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I said the Maharashtra High Court at Bombay.

Shri A. K. Sen: Well, it is more or less the same—the High Court of Maharashtra in Bombay or the Maharashtra High Court in Bombay. Then you might as well say the Uttar Pradesh High Court at Allahabad, the Bengal High Court at Calcutta and so and so forth.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: It is stated in the Bifurcation of Bombay Act.

Shri A. K. Sen: Let us leave the question of the actual words to the draftsman's language and not deprive him completely of the duty as to in which language he should express it. I for one would uphold, if I have to adopt a language, one which is not shorn of all its beauty and elegance simply to appeal to the tastes of some parochial minds.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What he means is the bare description given in an earlier enactment.

Shri A. K. Sen: I do not know where.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In the Act itself.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I do not have any parochial view at all. I have specifically referred to the earlier enactment. The thunder and lightning of the Bombay High Court is there.

Shri A. K. Sen: I personally think that this is a much more elegant description—the High Court in Bombay —as it is much more elegant to describe the U.P. High Court as the High Court in Allahabad without saying the Uttar Pradesh High Court in Allahabad.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I only say that you conform to the previous Act.

Shri A. K. Sen: If any Act has used inelegant language, let us remove that inelegant language rather than making this also inelegant. This is understood very well. This is also, in my submission, much more elegant than the other description.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no doubt that this is more elegant. I disagree with the hon. Member there. But if there is a description of that High Court in a particular way in any Act passed by this Parliament then we must follow that description. That is the objection.

Shri A. K. Sen: As I said, the better thing would be to change that description rather than follow it here also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Unless we change that, we have to follow it here as well.

Shri A. K. Sen: I do not know for what purpose that expression was used.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Anyhow, he might consider it.

Shri A. K. Sen: Any way, the expression "High Court of Bombay" is fairly well understood. In which Act is the other expression used?

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: In the Bifurcation of Bombay Act they have specifically used this expression.

Shri A. K. Sen: We will see that. Nevertheless, I think this is fairly well understood and the description is also, as you rightly pointed out, more elegant.

The substance of the objection is in prescribing the High Court of Bombay for this purpose, instead of leaving it to the Varishta Parishad. As has been indicated already this Bill as also the Constitution (Tenth Amendment) Bill were drafted in close consultation with the representatives of the people of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. They have been appraised of the provisions of this Bill very well and they have not taken this objection, and administratively and from the point of view of contiguity....

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I have only referred to the name of the High Court.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That point has already been dealt with.

Shri A. K. Sen: If I may say so, I am now dealing with the substance of the objection, and not the name. I said that the people there have not taken any objection to it. We are trying to leave an option which they have not wanted. And from all points of view this provision has been welcomed, as the appellate court nearest in distance, approachable much better and from every point of view. To us every High Court is the same in India. They uphold the same system of law with the same fearlessness and the same impartiality. It matters little to which High Court a particular appeal goes or not. Every High Court is the same and we pay the same respect to the decrees and judgments of every High Court. And it is our honour and our privilege too that we have a system of High Courts in this country which have set a standard not only for our-

selves but also for the whole world. Therefore, it does not matter, as I said, to which High Court it goes. We have done this only for the purpose of making the approach to a particular High Court which is the most convenient from the practical point of view, not from any other point of view, and it has not been expressed by the representatives of the people at any stage that any other High Court would be more convenient. Therefore, it is better to leave it as it is.

The next point is about the question of nomination of a member to the Lok Sabha from this area. I wish it was not suggested at all that these people having only a population of 50,000 should not have a representative in Parliament because in the rest of the country we only have one member for four lakhs of people. Well, the population has been divided into units of four lakhs for convenience. For the purpose of representing the people the essential requirement is the element of representation of a particular area, and for the purpose of making that representation effective and possible the country has been divided into these units, roughly containing a population of four lakhs each.

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): It is seven lakhs.

Shri A. K. Sen: It is not seven lakhs; it is four lakhs. Seven lakhs is for double-member constituencies. For single-member constituencies it is between four lakhs to five lakhs.

Shri Maiyangadan: That is voters.

Shri A. K. Sen: I was only referring to voters, because it is they who are to be represented. Therefore, the element that has to be taken into consideration and which we must never lose sight of is the essential purpose of representation that an area or particular set up has to be represented. This area not only needs representation for making its voice felt when functioning by this particular set up, it deserves to be represented by every test that we may lay down. They have valiantly fought, freed themselves, ruled themselves properly and now they are going to be ruled by the laws of this Parliament. There is no reason to suppose that this is against any test which we may think of to give representation to these people. I am glad that it has not only not been grudged but has been welcomed by every section of this House.

The question of nomination is certainly important, but I must say that it is acknowledged freely by everyone in this House that in the beginning there must be nomination. We cannot have all the paraphernalia of elections, the voters' lists and everything, straightaway. But I have no doubt that like the rest of the country these people will be able to elect from themselves their own representative.

As I said, there was a faint suggestion, unfortunately from Shri Nath Pai that the Government here might perpetuate this system of nomination and more or less bring representatives belonging to a particular party. Practically speaking, one more addition to the Government party would not mean either an acquisition of strength or really a loss of strength for the other side. But in any event, I think it is a rather unfair suggestion to make because we have never believed in having a rump Parliament. No government will function properly and command respect from the people if there is only a rump Parliament at its command. This Parliament has behaved as it ought to as the guardian of the interests of the entire people fearlessly and always critical of the Government. I am very glad to say that the Party from which the Government has been drawn has been most critical of the Government than possibly in other countries.

Shri Tangamani: Rump Parliament?

Shri A. K. Sen: Yes, rump Parliament. I may be wrong in my exposition, but I cannot conceive of a Parliament which consists of people or representatives at the command of the Government. I think it is an appellation of Professor Mukerjee. Possibly that description was given to one of the Parliaments during the reign of Charles the First.

Shri Tyagi: I might clarify that it is not that the Members of Parliament of this Party oppose the Government. It is only when the Opposition fails altogether in its duty that we have to take up the cause of the people.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Why should you take over their function?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That opportunity is not given at this moment.

Shri A. K. Sen: I must also, in fairness to the Opposition, say that they have been alive to their duties as Opposition. I have heard it from very good authority. It is not really for me to philosophise on this, but people from outside who have come have given tributes not only to the Government Party but to the constructive way also in which the Opposition has behaved in this Parliament.

Some Hon. Members: Thank you.

Shri A. K. Sen: I remember Dr. Hugh Gaitskell told me when he was here that he was amazed to find the hon. Members from the Opposition being so respectful to the members of the Government. He said that in England it was quite the other way about.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta—South West): Are we supposed to take the hint?

Shri A. K. Sen: Not at all. I am only stating facts. As I said, there is hardly any danger of getting this House packed with nominees. Even for other areas where we have the system of nomination the Government has taken good care to find out who really commands the confidence of the people whom he seeks to represent as the nominee of the President in the Parliament. I have no doubt that these people who have proved their ability equally if not more than others in the rest of the country, will enjoy the same right of electing their own representatives to Parliament as the rest of the country.

This really disposes of all the objections excepting the technical ones raised by Shri Tyagi and a few others regarding the continuance of the existing laws. It is not possible, while incorporating or integrating areas, to forget the legal past of the territories concerned. It has happened not only with regard to foreign territories in the sense of territories which were governed by foreign powers, like the French possessions and this particular Portuguese possession, but also in the matter of integrating territories which were governed by Indian rulers in the olden days having their distinct forms of administration of law and also other laws different from ours. Those laws cannot be effaced straightaway, like, the property laws and laws of succession. For instance, in Pondicherry and in Chandranagore even now we have the old French laws continuing. Chandranagore has integrated completely for over a decade now. I have gone to Chandranagore myself and have argued French law because still the French laws have not either been repealed or amended. They still hold the field.

I remember that under the French law there is no system called relief against forfeiture of a leasehold for non-payment of rent. Those who are lawyers will particularly appreciate it. I am mentioning it because this case is reported as a decision of the Calcutta High Court. The point specifically taken was whether after integration the French laws which did not recognise any relief against forfeiture would hold against the Transfer of Property Act which specifically en-

joined upon the court to give relief. The District Court held against me. They held that the Transfer of Property Act would apply as the principles of it and the rigours of the French law would be modified to that extent. But the Calcutta High Court decided to the contrary.

This only exemplifies that particular territories being run and social and legal relationships being guided by different systems of laws cannot be changed overnight, like the penal law in Pondicherry and various other laws. That is why the best course in such cases has been, as we have done in the past, to continue the existing laws and then to introduce laws from India as and when it is necessary. For that power has been taken under clause 10. Also, power of adaptation has been taken under clause 12 which is very wide as also rule-making powers under clause 14. The apprehension that some laws of a colonial country in conflict with or hostile to our basic laws, namely, the fundamental rights and other provisions of the Constitution, would be continued is again not a very genuine apprehension because no law can be continued, even if we say so, contrary to the Constitution. The moment this territory becomes part of India, all laws continued or not continued, which are repugnant to the Constitution would, to that extent, be void. It is not necessary to reiterate. It will, in fact, be bad to reiterate that all laws contrary to the Constitution will be void. They are void.

Shri Tyagi: Why not mention that".

Shri A. K. Sen: It is not necessary. We never mention that, because when laws are continued the paramount condition subject to which they are continued is that they are continued subject to the prescriptions of the Constitution. In any event, let us not also forget that these territories had been administering themselves with their own laws but modified to the extent that they were necessary in order to adjust the old laws to the new set-up. Therefore no laws were allowed to continue during these seven years which were in conflict not only with our Constitution but also with the basic laws of the country, like the Penal Code or other things. Therefore what is continued by clause 8 in fact are laws which were not the old laws but laws which were modified during the last seven years and which guided the affairs of this territory in the course of their free government until integration.

With these words I again recommend this motion for acceptance.

Shri Nath Pai: Everybody has spoken about the representative from this area coming to this House as a Member. We have not been able to follow whether the arrangement of nomination is limited till the general elections or it holds good for all time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has answered that. Perhaps the hon. Member was not here.

Shri Nath Pai: I did try to get a report as the custom on that side is. The argument raised is that there are 50,000 people.....

Shri A. K. Sen: All that I said was that it is agreed that it must be during the temporary period of transition by nomination. But I said that there is no reason to suppose that these valiant people would not enjoy the same right of electing their representatives to Lok Sabha as the rest of the country.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: In 1962?

Shri A. K. Sen: I dispelled the insinuation, rather a faint insinuation, of Shri Nath Pai, which was unfortunate, that the Government of the day would continue this or perpetuate this system of nomination.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That is not the point. Is it clear that in 1962 the people of these areas shall be sending their representative by election?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is very clear, but not as the hon. Member thinks it should be!

The recollection of Shri N. R. Muniswamy was wrong. The description of the High Court is: "hereinafter referred to as the High Court at Bombay".

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: That is what I wanted to apologize about. Here I find "the High Court of Gujerat".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, I have got it and I have seen it.

Shri A. K. Sen: I was myself surprised when I was told about it—such an inelegant description.

Shri Nath Pai: There are fifty thousand people all around in that area and we are getting one representative in this House. Under the constitution it must be to the tune of three-quarter million. Does it mean that this is a significant appointment for the whole of what is today a Portuguese colony or that for every fifty thousand people we will be getting one representative?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That too he has answered. The hon. Member was not attentive perhaps.

Now I put the motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill to make provision for the representation of the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli in Parliament and for the administration of that Union territory and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will now take the Bill clause by clause.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is any amendment being moved to clause 3? I find there is none

The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 4 to 7 were added to the Bill.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 9 to 10 were added to the Bill.

Clause 11—(*Extension of the jurisdiction of Bombay High Court to Dadra and Nagar Haveli*)

Shri P. R. Patel: Sir, I have given notice of two amendments, **Nos. 6** and 10, to clause 11. They are as follows:

(i) Page 3, line 18,—

for "As from such date as" *substitute*—

"In accordance with the opinion of the Varishta Panchayat". (6)

(ii) Page 3, line 20,—

after "Bombay" *insert*—

"or at Ahmedabad". (10)

I am very grateful to the Law Minister and the Prime Minister for making it clear that giving jurisdiction to the Bombay High Court means that it is only for the convenience of the people. We must look to the convenience of the people. May I point out here that Dadra is surrounded on

all sides by *Pardi* taluk. If it is convenient to the people of the *Pardi* taluk, I would like to know how it is inconvenient to the people of Dadra. And Nagar Haveli is surrounded on three sides practically on four sides, by Dharampur taluk and Umargaon taluk. If it is convenient to the people of these taluks, how is it inconvenient to the people of Nagar Haveli! The nearest station is Vapi. Whether it is convenient or inconvenient, that should be the wish of the people of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. If the option is given to the people of this territory and if they have expressed the desire that the High Court should be at Bombay, I have nothing to say. I would like to know from the Government whether the people were given the option, whether they were asked what is convenient to them—the High Court at Bombay or at Ahmedabad. And if the people had been asked then I would like to know what their reply is. There is a Varishta Panchayat, and if the Varishta Panchayat was consulted I want to know what its opinion is, whether they have said that Bombay will be convenient or whether they have expressed anything against Ahmedabad. The question of convenience of the people is the only thing there and so I would like to know the position from the Government.

Then I would like to know from the Government the language in which the proceedings of the Varishta Panchayats had been conducted up till now. And if it is Gujarati, then naturally their convenience would be there if they are put under the Ahmedabad High Court.

But I do not want to press this point at this time, because this Bill is such a Bill that there should not be any two opinions; and in order to get the Bill passed without any opposition, without any amendment, I would, with your permission, like to withdraw my amendments. I am not pressing them.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Sir, has he moved those amendments?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, he has not moved them.

The question is:

"That clauses 11 to 14 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 11 to 14 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Tible were added to the Bill.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

In proposing that the Bill be passed, may I say one word in view of some apprehension about the election or the selection of the Member of Parliament from that area? It is obvious that the person who comes from there should be elected. There is no doubt about it. But at the present juncture, to cast that duty on them will be to create difficulties for them, for the Election Commission and others. Therefore, we have said this.

I am not sure, I rather doubt if at the time of the General Elections the Election Commission and others would be ready to have a proper election there. I imagine that at the next General Elections he will be selected. But I can assure the House that as soon as possible after that the process of formal election will come in.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

15.29 hrs.

EXTRADITION BILL

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Sir, on behalf of the Prime Minister I beg to move:

> "That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the extradition of fugitive criminals, be taken into consideration."

This is really a non-controversial measure. The whole question of extradition before Independence was covered by three Acts which held the field. The first one was an Act of the British Parliament, and that dealt with the extradition of fugitive criminals from and to other countries outside the British Dominions, as was specified by the British Government. Then, extradition of fugitive offenders *inter se* Commonwealth countries was governed by the Fugitive Offenders Act. Then, there was an Indian Act, the Indian Extradition Act, which dealt with the residue of the matter.

The operation of these Acts has always proved cumbersome. I remember, even before Independence, whenever such matters cropped up, there used to be a good deal of research and racking up of all laws and procedures in order to find out really which law held the field. After Independence, as a result of the decision of the Supreme Court, it was found that the Fugitive Offenders Act, which governed the question of extradition between Commonwealth countries was not in operation any more. That was the decision. Therefore, over a vast area with which we were really physically connected, our people going to and people from those Commonwealth countries coming in, especially from England, in which really the question of extradition was of some importance, it became very difficult. It was felt absolutely necessary that we must amend the law relating to extradition at least to enable our Government to get the criminals who have gone over to Commonwealth countries, especially Pakistan and neighbouring countries, and also those countries to get fugitive criminals coming from their territories to India. Therefore, a comprehensive Bill was drafted and has now been introduced before this House.

There are no controversial provisions. The international law relating to extradition of criminals has been recognised and applied, namely, that our law will not enable persons to be extradited on political grounds and even if extradition is wanted by other countries on grounds which are not ostensibly political, but will turn out to be primarily political or really political, our courts may decline to allow extradition. We have divided the territories over which this law will operate, broadly, into three categories: first of all, foreign countries with which we have extradition agreements; secondly, Commonwealth countries with which we have extradition arrangements; thirdly, Commonwealth countries with which we have no extradition arrangements. The operation of the law so far as Commonwealth countries with which we have extradition arrangements we shall have extradition arrangements is, by some process, their own warrants, brought to this country and transmitted by their diplomatic representatives and properly endorsed by the Government, would be executed as if it was a warrant of our own courts. Apart from that, it has prescribed procedures for execution of requests for extradition.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): May I know the names of the countries with which we have extradition arrangements; nowhere it is indicated.

Shri A. K. Sen: It is in the Schedule. The Schedule gives the names of the Commonwealth countries with which we have extradition arrangements: the First Schedule.

Shri Tangamani: The Schedule only gives the Commonwealth countries. I would like to know the countries other than the Commonwealth with whom we have at present extradition arrangements.

Shri A. K. Sen: We have a list. If the hon. Member so desires, we shall be able to circulate the list. We have not done so because it is immaterial which is the country. The principle is what is more important. The countries with which we have extradition agreements which are reciprocal, would be governed by the procedure prescribed in Chapter II.

It is really a necessary provision. A part of the law having become Parliamentary law, it is very doubtful whether it still continues in operation. The Fugitive Offenders Act has been declared to be not in operation. The whole matter has to be covered anew. I think we have adopted very well known liberal principles in drafting our provisions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the extradition of fugitive criminals, be taken into consideration."

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is a good thing that we are now having an Extradition Act which would consolidate and amend the law existing today in regard to extradition of fugitive criminals. I feel, however, hat there has been a certain amount of haste on the part of the Government in bringing forward this Bill in the present shape. I want an extradition Act to be put on our Statute-book as soon as possible. But, I do wish that our consolidated Act is something which is fully in conformity with the spirit of our Constitution and the desires of our people.

I say that there has been some haste in the Government coming forward in regard to this Bill also because I would have liked the Government to have suggested a reference of this matter either for eliciting opinion from circles which are in the know about this kind of thing or for reference to a Select Committee. I did not myself give notice of an amendment of that sort, because, I could guess from the go of things that it was merely a cry in the wilderness. I am suggesting it now to the Government that perhaps it would be wiser, perhaps it would be more advisable for the Government to wait a little longer. Perhaps the Ministers are in consultation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Perhaps, it would be more advisable for the Government—I want at least the Law Minister's undivided attention.

Shri A. K. Sen: I was actually discussing that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Exactly, when the hon. Member says that it is advisable, the Minister has to see whether it is really so.

Shri A. K. Sen: I can assure the hon. Member that I was informing the Prime Minister of the suggestion he has thrown.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I feel that in regard to this matter, more care should have been taken. Particularly because, the Law Commission itself had suggested that this kind of a statute might profitably have been referred to the Law Commission. I am quoting from the Fifth report of the Law Commission which was concerned with British statutes applicable to India. There, we find an Appendix, where a certain number of statutes are mentioned. The idea of the Law Commission was that consideration of these statutes should be postponed till the Government proceeded to legislate upon them and the opinion of the Commission was sought. I do not quite know if the opinion of the Commission had been sought in this matter. If it had been, I have no grouse at all.

At that point of time when the Law Commission submitted its Fifth report to the Government of India, there

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was also a note by Dr. N. C. Sen Gupta who was a Member of the Commission, which suggested that the Extradition Act should be taken up as quickly as possible. He had referred to certain difficulties which ought to be sought to be overcome when legislation was brought before Parliament. I find that the suggestions made in Dr. N. S. Sen Gupta's note to the Fifth report of the Law Commission of India have not been properly observed. I find, for instance, in the Bill, there is naturally and necessarily reference to extradition treaties and on page 2, clause 2, sub-clause (d), it is said what an extradition treaty means. Dr. N. C. Sen Gupta in this minute had pointed out—I am quoting from pages 89 and 90 of the Fifth report of the Law Commission of India—

> "The question as to the existence of Extradition treaty of India with other countries is not free from difficulty. The answer to the enquiry by the Commission to the Government of India does not clear up the matter. The continuance of the rights and obligations under the International agreements is governed by the International Agreements Order made by the Governor-General under section 9 of the Indian Independence Act. International conventions and membership of international organisations are governed by paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Schedule to that Order. Paragraph 4 lays down a more general rule in the following words:—
>
> "Subject to Articles 2 and 3 of this agreement, rights and obligations under all international agreements to which India is a party immediately before the appointed day will devolve both upon the Dominion of India and upon the Dominion of Pakistan, and will, if necessary, be apportioned between the two Dominions.".

And Dr. Sen Gupta goes on to say:

> "This makes it clear that India becomes a party to all conventions and International organisations of which India, before the Partition, was a member, for instance, the United Nations, the Berne Convention on Copyright and various labour and other conventions under the League of Nations, now United Nations. But with regard to treaties, the provision in paragraph 4 of the Schedule to the Order does not make the position clear at all.".

Then, he adds:

> "But with regard to other foreign countries, India had the advantage of Extradition treaties by the British Government with those countries. The question whether these treaties continue or not is not at all free from ambiguity. Questions arise whether India is a party to such treaties within the meaning of paragraph 4 where the treaties were concluded not with India specifically but with Britain on behalf of the entire British Empire. Secondly, if the treaty exists, whether the advantage of it or the obligations under it have passed to India or to Pakistan also remains obscure.".

I have made this rather lengthened quotation, because I discovered that India under the British dispensation had entered into or had agreed to certain international conventions which have a bearing upon the law of extradition and particularly in regard to the definition of political offence. I am sure the hon. Law Minister will agree with me that the definition of political offence is a very important matter in regard to extradition, because fugitive criminals are extradited from one country to the other, but if it is a political offence under which a fugitive person is charged, then, naturally, no question of extradition ought to arise, particularly, in a

country like ours. I should refer to this matter in some detail a little later. But I find—I am quoting from *Oppenheim's International Law* (*Lauterpacht's Sixth Edition of* 1947—that at page 649 of this book, it is found that:

> "At Geneva in November, 1937, there was a convention which was signed by 23 States who had undertaken to treat as criminal offences acts of terrorism including conspiracy, incitement and participation in such acts, and in some cases to grant extradition for such offences.".

Now, political terrorism was sought by this convention to be brought under the definition of ordinary crimes so that anybody against whom ostensibly a case of political terrorism could be set out would be extraditable. Apart from India, and this is what Oppenheim's book says, no member of the British Commonwealth of nations signed this convention, but India signed it because India in those days was a country which as a member of the British Empire wanted to pose before the world a certain definition of political offence, that is to say, political terrorism or whatever can come under the wide definition of political terrorism would not have the immunity which political offences are given as far as the extradition law is concerned.

We all know about the famous case of Savarkar and we know how bravely he had jumped off the ship at Marseilles and he had swum across to the soil of France; we know also how the French police possibly acting in connivance with the British authorities on board the ship caught hold of Savarkar, and he was surrendered to the British authorities on board the P&O ship in which he was travelling. We know all that. That was a complete violation of international law. It was such a violation of international law that France actually had to submit a petition that this should not have been done and that Savarkar should be returned to France, but then the Hague Court of those days held that he could not be returned, and an error had been made, there was no doubt about it that he was a political offender, and, therefore, he should not have been extradited; but once an error had been committed, it could not be rectified. That is a very famous decision on the Savarkar case which is generally mentioned in every standard book on international law, and we are very well aware of it. But in our extradition law there is a special provision that we can offer asylum to those who are suffering under political obloquy or under some kind of political charge, and that is why it is very necessary that we have a definite understanding that this kind of convention to which India had made herself a party in the pre-Independence days is no longer valid at all.

I referred to this matter only because Dr. Sen Gupta himself has pointed out in his note appended to the report of the Law Commission that these are matters which have got to be very carefully gone into, and, therefore, it is something to which Government ought to give its very careful attention.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Are political murders also covered by this?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I can only say this that all attempts, from the point of view of international law to define a political offence have not yet succeeded; that is to say, there are three schools of thought; one which says that a political motive or a political purpose would exonerate, and, therefore, that something done, whether violent or non-violent, even a murder which is committed for a political objective ought to be exonerated, another view is that it ought not to be exonerated; and a third view tries to go in between and it suggests that the merits of the matter have got to be examined. But every attempt so far made to define a poli-

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

tical offence for purposes of extradition which would be unanimously acceptable has failed, and international conventions in that regard have not yet been possible because of this difference, in so far as international jurists are concerned.

Therefore, I feel that as far as we are concerned, we have got to take very great care that we do not do anything which suggests that we do not offer political asylum. England, for instance, has a very good record in spite of her having an empire and all that, as far as offering political asylum is concerned, it has a very fine record. And in a book like this, namely Oppenheim's book, for instance, I find that the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic had an article in their constitution; it is a quotation in French, which says that

> "All foreigners persecuted for political activity or for religious conviction would have the right of asylum.".

Now, every reputable country agrees on the right of asylum to be given to political offenders, and I wish that our Government does not take any step which can even remotely be interpreted to mean that we are not treating political offenders with the very greatest care, as far as extradition is concerned.

Then, again, in clause 4 of the Bill, it has been said, of course, that fugitive criminals shall not be surrendered or returned to a foreign State or Commonwealth country, if the offence in respect of which the surrender is sought is of a political character, and then it goes on to explain it. But I find some difficulty, because there is a chapter called chapter III which relates to the Commonwealth countries, and there is a very distinct difference between this chapter and the rest of the Bill.

There is, in the First Schedule, a list of the Commonwealth countries with which we have our extradition arrangements, and in the Third Schedule, the extradition offences in relation to Commonwealth countries to which Chapter III applies are enumerated.

Now, I do not know why in this enumeration of extraditable offences in relation to Commonwealth countries I find treason being mentioned. Piracy is first, and then it is treason. Every definition of a political offence in so far as a definition has been attempted, says that treason, sedition and that sort of thing should certainly come under the definition of a political offence.

15.49 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO *in the Chair*].

I was looking up the Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences where it is said that there is no generally accepted definition of a political offence, but obviously it includes more than treason, sedition and the like, since these offences are not included in the treaty lists of extraditable crimes. Now in the list of extraditable crimes in so far as the Commonwealth countries are concerned, we include 'treason'. I do not understand why. Commonwealth countries include, for instance, Pakistan, Malaya, Singapore and so on. It may very well be that somebody in Pakistan is hauled up for treason and he runs away to this country. Now, are we going to interpret the provisions in this Bill in such a way that because Pakistan is a Commonwealth country and because treason is an extraditable offence, as we have put down in the Third Schedule, therefore, the fugitive from Pakistan who has been accused of treason ought to be given over to Pakistan or to Malaya or to some other country? This is a provision which is a very dangerous one. That is why I feel that we have to give a great deal more attention to this kind of measure than we have done so far. This kind of thing is supposed

to be too technical, to difficult, for the likes of us to deal with and we therefore leave the matter to the discretion of Government and the omniscience which Government has. Naturally we have confidence that Government in this kind of matter will move with proper circumspection and look into these things. I find that there are certain things in this Bill which require very much more careful consideration than we have been able to give so far.

Then again I have noticed from Oppenheim's book on International Law in the section on Extradition—my hon. friend, the Law Minister, knows a great deal about this kind of thing—that there are certain countries, especially on the Continent of Europe, which have a provision in their extradition law to the effect that as far as their own nationals are concerned, they do not extradite them; they do not send them over to the other country if they have committed some crime elsewhere. They are punished in the country of their origin. They do not surrender their own nationals. England surrenders her own nationals. The United States surrenders her own nationals. Now, they have a certain tradition and a certain way of looking at things. We may have a great deal of affinity with them as far as British jurisprudence is concerned. It may be following the British practice, therefore, that we are thinking of surrendering our own nationals. But the Continent of Europe, the majority of countries on the Continenf of Europe, have a provision in their extradition law saying that they do not surrender their own nationals, but they try to do their duty by punishing the nationals concerned for whatever crime they may have committed. For that purpose, they get the evidence from the other side. They have that kind of reciprocal arrangement.

We have to think very hard about this kind of thing. In the present posture of affairs, is it very necessary for us to follow the British practice in so far as the extradition of our our nationals is concerned?

Then again, I find that as far as the forms regarding requests for extradition are concerned, generally international law insists that the forms should be rather carefully worded and rigid formalities should be properly observed. Now, we have also laid down that the request has to come through the Embassy or other representation of the country concerned. But there is a saving clause, that there may be 'other arrangements', apart from the request to be formally and properly conveyed through the Embassies or similar organisations. There is a provision in our Bill here which says that other arrangements might also be arrived at with other countries and those arrangements might be the methods of securing the extradition of our own nationals. Reciprocally, we might have the same advantage. But are we really getting any advantage out of this business? Should we not be rather more careful than we are at the moment?

These are the things which have got to be very carefully gone into. I cannot understand why Government had to bring forward this Bill to be passed this very Session. If we have waited so long, we might as well wait till the next Session.

Then I find a particular differentiation between Commonwealth countries ond other countries. After all, there is no very special reason why our extradition procedure and even the principles of our extradition law should be rather different in the case of Commonwealth countries whereas they are more rigid as far as other countries are concerned. If we really consider certain principles to be correct, let us apply those principles to all countries without any discrimination, whichever country comes and wishes to have reciprocal relationship with us—of course, that goes without saying.

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

Therefore, I feel that all these matters have to be taken very carefully into consideration. To recapitulate, I would insist that Government pays more attention to Dr. Sen Gupta's Note to the Fifth Report of the Law Commission of India. I say that the expression 'extradition treaty' should be defined a great deal more carefully than it has been. I wish a very clear enunciation of what the position is in regard to those conventions and other understandings which India had arrived at with other countries before we were independent, and I say that in regard to the definition political offences we have got to be a great deal more careful, specially in regard to the inclusion of 'treason' in the Third Schedule—which means that if Commonwealth countries want people accused of treason—may be wrongly—we have to surrender them, we have to give over our own nationals to their custody.

There are certain other things also which have got to be gone into. This is a technical matter which, I feel, has to be examined with some circumspection. But somehow Government seems to be in a hurry. I do wish Government holds its hands and there is a reference of this matter to some kind of consultative process. I do not suggest that a Select Committee of this House is the best thing. May be for elicitation of opinion, Government can circulate it. But at least I suggest that Government should not proceed in a hurry. There are certain misgivings in my mind which are by no means clarified when I find the Bill as it is and when I heard what the Law Minister said when moving the Motion for consideration of this Bill.

Shri A. K. Sen: Government will not be averse to having a Select Committee, if that is the feeling of the House.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Tyagi: I want a little clarification. This is a new subject for me. But I could not understand the logic of having a list of offences, mentioned in the Second Schedule, that is, extradition offences in relation to foreign States other than treaty States or Commonwealth countries to which Chapter III does not apply, which is much longer than the list of offences in relation to Commonwealth countries. What is the meaning of this? Have we to surrender for a larger number of offences to these countries with whom we have no treaty relations than to the Commonwealth countries, treaty countries? In the case of the treaty countries, the list of offences is much smaller. What is the logic behind this differentiation?

Shri A. K. Sen: May I be excused if I ask the hon. Member to repeat his point, because I was informing the Prime Minister about the statement I have just made regarding a Select Committee? I am very sorry I did not follow everything that the hon. Member said.

Shri Tyagi: If the intention is to postpone, then of course, the question does not arise; I need not go into details.

Shri A. K. Sen: We shall go on with the discussion. Instead of passing the Motion for consideration, we shall pass a Motion for reference to a Select Committee.

Shri Tyagi: I wanted the hon. Minister to throw light on this point. Why is the list of offences mentioned in the Second Schedule much longer than the list of offences enumerated in the Third Schedule? The longer list is in relation to those countries with whom we have no treaty and the smaller list is in relation to those countries with whom we have treaties or which are in the Commonwealth. I want to know why we are accommodating non-treaty countries to a larger extent than the treaty countries in respect of whom the list is comparatively small.

Shri A. K. Sen: His point is, why more offences are listed in the Second Schedule. It was mentioned already by the previous speaker.

Shri Tyagi: Yes, with regard to Commonwealth countries or treaty countries, the number of offences under which extradition will have to take place in much smaller than the number of offences, a list of which is enumerated in relation to those countries with whom we no treaty arrangements, or which are not included in the Commonwealth.

Shri A. K. Sen: That is not the exact thing. To understand the two Schedules, one will have to look at clause 2, sub-clause (c), items (ii) and (iii).

Clause 2(c) (ii) says:

> "in relation to a foreign State other than a treaty State or in relation to a commonwealth country to which Chapter III does not apply, an offence which is specified in, or which may be specified by notification under, the Second Schedule;"

That means, you have given a whole gamut of offences in respect of which a notification may be made. You have given that wide range, and the notification will specify extradition offences out of the list.

16 hrs.

Shri Tyagi: The heading of the Second Schedule reads:

> "Extradition offences in relation to Foreign States other than treaty States or commonwealth countries to which Chapter II does not apply."

This has got a bigger list.

Shri A. K. Sen: If you look at clause 2(c) (iii), it says:

> '(c) 'extradition offence' means—
>
> *** ***
>
> (iii) in relation to a commonwealth country to which Chapter III applies, an offence which is specified in, or which may be specified by notification under, the Third Schedule;"

That is with regard to the Third Schedule.

So far as the Second Schedule is concerned, clause 2(c) (ii) applies, which states:

> "in relation to a foreign State other than a treaty State or in relation to a commonwealth country to which Chapter III does not apply, an offence which is specified in, or which may be specified by notification under, the Second Schedule;"

That means, out of this list of offences, the notification will select certain offences. That is why the list has been given.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): This is a very technical Bill, as has been mentioned by Shri H. N. Mukerjee and also the hon. Minister. So, we all want to be educated so far as this Bill is concerned.

Firstly, what is the urgency for trying to consolidate and amend this Bill now? After all, India has been free for more than ten years, and till now we did not think it necessary. Further, the existing situation, I feel, so far as India is concerned, is all right.

Shri A. K. Sen: Will he, first of all, split up the exact matters on which clarification is sought? Then the hon. Member may speak.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Secondly, I want to know from the hon. Minister —he should circulate a note—the countries with which we have extradition treaty now. Myself and some other Members have been putting questions on the floor of the House

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

with regard to some countries, and we have not made any headway. So far as the Commonwealth countries go, Pakistan is mentioned. I do not think we have any extradition treaty with Pakistan. If there had been one, I think Bhupat who went away from this country after doing many mentionable and unmentionable things would have been extradited. No such thing happened. Now, you are going to have this treaty with the Commonwealth countries including Pakistan, but they have not tried to enter into such a treaty with us. So, I think most of this is going to be a kind of pious wish. It will merely remain on our statute-book.

I wonder how many countries of the Commonwealth will have this reciprocal arrangement with us, not many countries I think. For instance, take the United Kingdom. Phizo is said to have a double nationality. He is a national of the Commonwealth and a national of the Indian Union. He is in the United Kingdom carrying on anti-Indian propaganda, doing all kinds of things. I do not know if he is doing anything which can be described as a political offence, but he is there and we have been putting questions on the floor of the House to know why he is not being extradited from the United Kingdom. So, I do not understand why we are having this First Schedule when at least these two countries, Pakistan our neighbour, and the United Kingdom, from which we have perhaps derived the inspiration for this legislation, are not doing anything of the kind. So far as the other countries of the Commonwealth like Australia, New Zealand etc., are concerned, I do not think the problem arises.

Shri A. K. Sen: What is the point on which he wants clarification?

Mr. Chairman: I take it he wants to make a speech.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am only asking for clarifications from the hon. Minister.

Mr. Chairman: On what points? He wants to know the exact points.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Firstly, what is the urgency for bringing forward this Bill? Secondly, what are the Commonwealth countries with which we have extradition treaties now, or what are the countries which are clamouring for such a treaty with us?

Thirdly, in the Second Schedule, a list is given of the extradition offences in relation to foreign States other than treaty States or commonwealth countries to which Chapter III does not apply. Obviously, we are having three types of extradition treaties. Why can we not have one omnibus kind of treaty? What purpose is going to be served by having one type of treaty with one country, and another with another? After all, offences are offences, and if one offence deserves extradition with reference to one country, it should deserve extradition with reference to other countries also. Why are you going to pick and choose?

For instance, in the Second Schedule, though certain things are good and should be there, there are also offences like cheating.

Shri Tyagi: Cheating can be understood, but what about mischief? Even in Parliament, there are a number of mischievous Members. What is the definition of mischief?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I can understand attempt to murder, culpable homicide etc.

Mr. Chairman: They are offences under the Indian Penal Code.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Then, why not say all the offences under the Indian Penal Code are to be included in the Second Schedule? Why do you pick and choose?

For instance, there is assault on a boarded vessel. Why not on a boarded aircraft? After all, so many things are being done on aircraft also. We may have other means of conveyance also.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore): You wanted some clarification.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am asking for clarifications, what else? I want the hon. Minister to explain it to us. If he had not said that the Bill was a very technical one, I would not have asked him.

The highly technical quality of the Bill was further augmented by the speech of the hon. Member, Shri Mukerjee. He also brought so many legal tomes to explain to us that the thing is very difficult.

My other point is this. The Law Minister should make it clear what constitutes a political offence. Shri Mukerjee said that it could not be explained. If it cannot be explained, then why are you putting it here? After all, some explanation must have been put on political offence in the annals of the law courts of our country or other countries. Some clue should be given as to what constitutes a political offence so far as this extradition treaty is concerned. It is very necessary that some specific instances should be given. I am saying all this because, as has been pointed out by my hon. friend Shri Tyagi, who is a respected Member of this House, it is a very complicated thing and we want to be enlightened on the subject before we are asked to pass it. I hope the hon. Law Minister who knows all these things will be able to explain it to us because we are non-technical men.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I want one clarification. As it is, there are three types of offences for extradition purposes. One is with regard to the Commonwealth countries, the other is with regard to the foreign States and the third is non-treaty States. I want to have a list of the treaty States so that we can have clear conceptions.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (New Delhi): Mr. Chairman, as Shri Mukerjee said just now, this is a technical Bill. I endorse the suggestion made by my hon. friends that there should have been a Select Committee for going into it. Apart from that, there are certain things which come to my mind when we look into the Bill. A distinction has been made between the Commonwealth and the other countries, as if the Commonwealth countries are more friendly to us than the other countries. Actually, it is not the case. Commonwealth countries are independent in all respects. Some of the Commonwealth countries are more remote and unfriendly to us than perhaps many other countries with which we have no such relation. So far as this law goes, it will concern mainly our relations with the countries which are our immediate neighbours, particularly Pakistan and China . . . (*Interruptions.*) In respect of Pakistan, we may be having some law but our actual experience in the last few years has been that Pakistan has not been co-operating with us at all in the matter of extradition of criminals. Many people left India for Pakistan after embezzling Government money and committing other kinds of crimes and not one of them had been extradited from Pakistan so far. So many people in Pakistan may be dubbed as traitors but they may not be so according to our law and if somebody takes asylum here for political reasons we must give him asylum but when he is demanded by Pakistan for having committed treason according to Pakistani law, he has to be handed over. There are no political liberties in Pakistan at this time. The same is true of communist countries. Anybody who speaks against the Government may be dubbed as traitor. But it may not be treason in our country. Further more, whenever a law is passed we try to follow it very faithfully while the other party does not do so. The result is that we will be working against our own people and also against people who come and take asylum in our country. It is, therefore, necessary that all the aspects are looked into very carefully as to what we mean by treason and political offence. There has been a demand inside and outside the House that we should make a law defining treason in

this country. So many people who have committed treason against this country are going scotfree. When we do not have a law in our own country, we may have to extradite a person to a neighbouring country if he has committed treason in that country while a person who is in a similar position in another country will not be extradited here. That is not a correct thing. This distinction between the Commonwealth and other countries must be done away with and we should examine this law in relation to the countries with which we have immediate connections, which are our immediate neighbours. We must apply this law with an eye on the political systems under which the people are living. The laws in two democratic countries can be more or less the same but will not be the same if one is a democracy and the other is a totalitarian country. The laws are different; the concept of liberities is different. We must take into account all these points before we make a law and therefore, I submit that it would be better if this law were placed before a Select Committee.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): I would invite the attention of the House to clause 4 of this Bill which provides for restrictions on surrender of fugitive criminals. It says that a fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered or returned to a foreign State or commonwealth country if the offence in respect of which his surrender is sought is of a 'political character'. I, for one, have not been able to make out any distinction as to what is treason and what is an offence of a political character. Thus, if we say that we are going to surrender a person for treason or if it is to be made an extraditable offence under certain circumstances, how do we distinguish treason from offences of a political character? My own opinion is that in any case a person charged with treason must not be surrendered because invariably the so-called treason is nothing but difference of political opinion. Take for instance treason in a communist country, or treason in a country, where the normal democratic laws do not prevail, where there is autocracy. There even the expression of political opinion different from the political creed held by the dictator would be deemed as treason. In such cases there should not be any extradition for, after all, what is extradition if it is not based upon the promotion of international justice? The idea is that the fugitive must not be allowed to escape if he has committed an offence simply because he runs away into another country where the political boundaries intervene. But at the same time, if we look to the essence of the thing, my submission is that in no case where the offence charged is treason the man should be surrendered because it is a political offence invariably and treason is nothing but holding a political opinion different from what the State wants the people to hold. I, therefore, submit that if that point is kept in view in a large number of cases it will be found that it is a political offence.

If you look at clause 4(b) you will see that a fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the prosecution for the offence in respect of which his surrender is sought is according to the law of that State or country barred by time. I am not aware of any law of a country placing a time limit such as, that no murderer shall be prosecuted after two or three years. I can understand a time-limit being applied to civil litigation. In only one case or clause of criminal offences is there a time-limit. When municipal offences are committed I can understand a time-limit. The time-limit for prosecution is three months or so. But I do not understand the need for the time-limit here. I do not understand what exactly the significance of this thing will be.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: It is the law of the State.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Yes; but let us take the case of theft, for example. Supposing in a country the rule is that the man who commits theft is not to be prosecuted after one year. If you are going to condone the offence after an year, you may as well condone it now. What is the charm in saying that you must surrender him for justice as if it makes a big difference?

Thirdly, take the second schedule. The offences are so widely worded there; of course, of necessity it may be so. Take, for example, theft, extortion, robbery, dacoity, etc. A theft may be a very petty act. Do you want to make it an extraditable offence? I submit that for petty thefts people should not be extradited. Extradition must be there only in cases where the moral conscience is shocked and not for each and every petty offence.

Take cheating. Petty cheating cases may be there and these small criminal cases might give a country the handle to get back a political prisoner. Take, for example, a case where the political prisoner escapes. He might have committed the offence of forging a passport or some such thing which might come within the definition of cheating. They will say, "We are not asking him for a political offence, but we are calling for him because he has cheated the Government by giving a false name and has escaped." It may be that he has committed some petty theft or something. But the real purpose for which he is wanted is much bigger, namely, a political offence. Therefore, I am not in favour of including in extraditable offences all and sundry types of offences.

Then again, take item 18 of the second schedule. What is an extraditable offence? The item says:

> "Any offence against any other section of the Indian Penal Code or against any other law which may, from time to time, be specified by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette either generally for all States or specially for one or more States."

There again, I am not prepared to give authority to the Government to specify the offences, because my own submission is that when we agree to an extradition treaty, we surrender a part of our sovereignty for a particular purpose, and that surrender should therefore be as little as possible. As I read this, the list of offences is so big that I am of the opinion that nothing more should be included and no further liberty or latitude should be left to the Government to incorporate any additional extraditable offence.

Take next the third schedule. There, you find at the end, "any offence against any other section . . ." etc. There also the Government is given latitude to specify any offence of whatever character as an extraditable offence.

I also fully share the view expressed by some previous speakers, Shri Bal Raj Madhok and others, in respect of one point. What is the logical basis for making a distinction in the matter of categorising extraditable offences between Commonwealth countries, the States with whom we have treaties, and other foreign countries? I could understand if it is a question of customs duty preference, or imperial preference or something like that. But what is there to make a distinction between two sets of States? If an offence is so heinous as to be an extraditable offence so that we should surrender a criminal to a Commonwealth country, we should as well, on moral and humanitarian grounds, surrender him to any foreign country. If, for example, it is a murderer or criminal like Bhupat, why make a distinction between a Commonwealth country and a foreign country? How is Bhupat less dangerous to a foreign country than to a Commonwealth country? I submit that the distinction should not be based on that aspect of the matter. Originally, in the previous legislation which we had on this subject, namely, the United Kingdom Extradition Act and the Fugitive Offenders Act, all these had historical basis and historical reasons for making a differentiation between Commonwealth countries and other countries. But there is no such logic or rationale behind this classification of extraditable offences for Commonwealth countries and other countries.

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

I therefore submit, and I am glad, that the hon. Minister in charge of this Bill is accepting the suggestion that this aspect should be referred to the Select Committee. The basis of the entire Bill and the basis of extradition itself will have to be altered and that will be done, I hope, in the Select Committee.

Shri Tangamani: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am really glad that Shri H. N. Mukerjee has mentioned about the various provisions of the Bill. I am glad to note that Government are willing to refer this to the Select Committee or, in the alternative, to circulate it for eliciting public opinion. Personally I would like the Bill to be circulated for eliciting public opinion because in that case many students of international law and also political parties will be in a position to come forward with very concrete suggestions.

As the House is aware, the classical definition of extradition is the delivery of an accused person or a convicted individual to the State in whose territory he is alleged to have committed or to have been convicted of the crime by the State in whose territory the alleged criminal happens for the time being to be. All along, when we go through any book on international law, we find that most of the States wanted to give refuge not only to the political offenders but also to the other kinds of offenders so as to establish that they are supreme in their own territory. This has been going on till the 18th century when different States having treaty relations allowed only exchange of political prisoners. It is only after the 18th century that certain offences were listed and the treaty countries wanted to exchange prisoners who had committed very grave offences.

I should like to mention in this connection how far-reaching is the scope of this Bill. If only we go through the second schedule, we will find listed in it about 18 offences. Quite a large number of them are minor offences, what are generally know as non-cognizable offences. I would mention item 8, cheating (sections 415 to 420); then mischief, (sections 425 to 440). Then take ordinary theft. Though it is a congnizable offence, it is a very minor offence. Then there is kidnapping. There are as many as 18 offences most of which are offences which really escape notice if they are committed in a particular country. Take a very minor offence committed by X in a country and we are very particular that this man should be handed over to that country. This attempt at becoming much wiser than the wise man is something which I am not able to understand.

Take the third schedule. Already many hon. Members have addressed themselves to this particular point. We have listed nearly 18 offences regarding those States with whom we are having extradition treaties. Six more are added on in the case of Commonwealth countries. In the case of the commonwealth countries, the inclusion of Pakistan is at present at least very pregnant with explosive possibilities. I can well imagine a large number or at least a few people who do not agree with the form of Government in Pakistan and who seek refuge in this country. According to this, because they have committed an offence against the law of that country, treason, sedition or whatever it is, it is incumbent on us to send back those particular persons immediately.

I believe it was in the nineteenth century when the question of extradition came up. The countries were anxious only to exchange persons who have committed serious offences and the distinction was made about political refugees in different parts of the that we find a large number of political refugees in different parts of the world. Many instances are given in this particular book on international law. Even Karl Marx was more in the nature of a political refugee. Maybe he was not exiled from a particular

country, but wherever he stayed—Germany, France or Belgium—there was always some kind of prosecution after him. Any writing of his was always looked upon with suspicion. So, he could get a proper atmosphere in a country like U.K.

Mazzini, Mussolini, Lenin and many other revolutionaries who wanted to have a certain kind of ideology could get some kind of shelter in those countries. One of the respected Members of this House, Raja Mahendra Pratap is one such. When we were all students, when a number of students were enlisting themselves in the International Brigade for saving the legally formed Government of Spain, one name always stood out—the name of Madam La Passionaria. Today that brave lady is in a particular country where she has been given this asylum. Everybody knew about this great lady. In the same way, there are ever so many names which have illumined the history of the past and probably there will be such names in future also.

So, it is necessary that this kind of exchange of political prisoners which is contemplated under the third schedule should not be there. Enough has been already said about this. I can mention the names of the colleagues of Vir Savarkar like Dr. Rajan and V. V. S. Ayyar. These people were able to get shelter after reaching this country. There was a warrant of arrest for V. V. S. Ayyar as soon as he got into P&O Fort. He managed somehow to land at Bombay. In India he knew that he would be detected by the British police. So, he sought shelter in Pondicherry. Mahakavi Bharathi, who escaped from a warrant issued by the Government of India, got political refuge in Pondicherry. Today the Tamil people are proud of him. Most of his best works, which have imbibed national feelings in Tamil Nad people were written when he was in Pondicherry.

We all know the great Aurobindo. He did most of his work in Pondicherry. These are all instances to show that those who were hounded out by a particular form of Government were always able to find shelter in another country and their contribution has always been great. So, that should be borne in mind if we are true to our tradition and true to our past. That is why I feel that there must be deletion of 'treason'. Our definition of political offences must be such that complete discretion must be vested in the hands of the Government to decide whether it is a political offence or not. As Prof. Mukerjee has already pointed out, on many occasions—there was an occasion as early as 1902 when the Extradition Treaty by the Pan American Conference was signed by the 12 States and they could not agree even when the question of political offences came up. It is because in a new state which has been formed many political refugees will be coming in and there status and other things have to be looked into. That is one point on which I would like to add to what many hon. Members have already stated. I really feel that the principle adopted by States such as France and Germany of never extraditing one of their own subjects to a foreign State should be followed here also. That will be a salutary practice. Let us not allow a criminal to escape, but let us not easily hand over our national to any other country because he committed an offence of cheating. Because one of our nationals has committed an offence of cheating in a foreign country with whom we have extradition treaties or in any other commonwealth country, let us not take it into our head that we must immediately surrender that man to that particular territory. I feel that the continental practice, the practice which has been adopted in France and Germany may be followed.

Shri D. C. Sharma: East Germany or West Germany?

Shri Tangamani: Both East Germany and West Germany. Only the

[Shri Tangamani]

other day the Prime Minister was telling us that in spite of what we get in the papers there are people moving from East Germany to West Germany and from West Germany to East Germany. Although one type of exodus is only mentioned in some of the papers here, the Prime Minister made it perfectly clear that so far as the Germans are concerned there is absolutely no distinction between the East Germans and the West Germans.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): What is the motion before the House? Is it for consideration, is it for referring the Bill to a Select Committee or is it for circulation? What is the motion before the House which we are discussing?

Shri A. K. Sen: The motion was for consideration. Then, as I have announced, we shall be moving tomorrow a formal motion for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee consisting of 21 Members, 14 from this House and 7 from the other House.

Shri Tangamani: If such a motion is going to be moved, my submission will be that enough time must be given for consideration of the Bill by the Joint Committee. There are Bills like the one on Election Law, the Banaras Hindu University Bill and others which are going to Select Committees, but the House had directed in those cases that the Select Committees must submit their reports before the end of this session.

Shri A. K. Sen: No, no; not in this.

Shri Tangamani: In the case of this Bill, Sir, the directive should be of such a nature that enough time should be given to members of the Joint Committee and also the larger public to say something in this matter.

Shri A. K. Sen: This won't come back in this session. For the simple reason that the Prime Minister will be away on the 31st August, this will have to be taken up only in the next session.

Shri Tangamani: If such an assurance is given by the hon. Minister, then I do not want to say anything more. If it is a question of moving amendments and all that, I have several things to say about the various clauses. Now that the Bill is going to be referred to a Joint Committee, I am sure the members of the Joint Committee will go carefully into the different clauses.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member can as well speak on the clauses.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Give the benefit of your views to the Joint Committee for their guidance.

Shri Tangamani: My first submission will be on clause 2(d). The definition that has been given about the extradition treaty requires some revision, because it is a blanket definition. It says: that all the treaties which were entered into even before the 15th August 1947 will also be taken as extradition treaties. The danger of accepting such a definition has already been pointed out by Professor Mukerjee.

On clause 4 I fel that "political offence" must be framed in such a way that if in the opinion of the Government an offence is of a political nature, then the provisions of this Act will not apply. In that way, it must be as broad as possible.

Chapter II deals with procedure. I have not applied my mind as to which would be the best procedure. Chapter III, which deals with Commonwealth countries should not be there. The distinction between Commonwealth countries and non-Commonwealth countries should go. In other words Chapters II and III deal with procedure of more or less a similar nature.

Coming to miscellaneous things, certain suggestions which have been given by standard text books on international law may also be considered. Then, the offences which have been mentioned in the second and third schedules may be clubbed into one

schedule. Instead of having 14 plus 6 offences in the schedule, we need mention only more heinous crimes like murder, robbery, dacoity or piracy. If necessary, we can have a provision for enlarging the schedule. Instead of having 20 offences in Schedule II and Schedule III, we could have some major offences, which are of a heinous character, with the provision that the list may be enlarged.

I hope that my suggestions will be favourably considered by the Select Committee.

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): Mr. Chairman, I rise to welcome this Bill. I am very glad that the Minister incharge of this Bill has assured the House that the Bill would be referred to a Select Committee, because I feel there are clauses in this Bill which are controversial and the provisions have not been comprehensive enough.

This Bill seeks to consolidate and amend the law of extradition on fugitive criminals from and to foreign States and Commonwealth countries. Up till now we have been following the United Kingdom Extradition Act and most of the provisions were made applicable to the whole of India. As has been made clear, the Act of 1903 does not apply to the erswhile Part B States, and that is one of the defects of the existing law. Then again, the Fugitive Offenders Act of 1891 has been declared by the Supreme Court as not applicable to India after India became a Republic. So, it is high time that we have such a Bill.

I will now make some observations regarding some features of the Bill. Under clause 31 the Central Government would decide to which State and country a fugitive criminal has to be surrendered after taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case when simultaneous requisitions are made by more than one country. This is a very good provision. Then clause 20 is another feature which provides the channel for requisitions for the surrender of a person accused or convicted of an extradition offence committed in India and who is suspected to be in a foreign country or a Commonwealth country.

I feel that this enactment has been long overdue. We have had certain particular difficulties, particularly with Pakistan and Burma. Some of our nationals, specially Naga hostiles, have gone into Burma and when we raised the question about the position of these people on the 13th March last, we were given a very unsatisfactory reply by the hon. Deputy Minister of External Affairs. There were three Naga hostiles there. They called themselves the emissaries of the Federal Government of Nagaland. They have been there since 1957. For the last three years they have been detained by the Burmese Government for the alleged offence of trespassing into their territory. Some of the hon. Members here asked the Government as to why we have not made any request for their deportation to this country.

Then again there is the case of Mr. Phizo who fled to Pakistan and who was residing in Dacca for a pretty long time. In spite of the knowledge of our intelligence people and of the Government of India we could do nothing with it because we had no such treaty. Unless we had a general law governing the extradition provisions, we could not do anything. We could not proceed with a treaty with Pakistan.

Extradition is a reciprocal business. We have to enter into agreement with other countries. The principle of the law is there. The criminal should not go unpunished. Different countries help each other in bringing those persons who are accused of some offence to justice. So now that we are going to have a law when the Bill is passed, we have to enter into

[Shri L. Achaw Singh]

agreements with different countries on a reciprocal basis for the extradition of fugitive criminals from one country to another.

It has been made quite clear that this law would apply to us and to the countries with whom we enter into agreements and treaty arrangements. Any treaty with any of these countries, I am sure, will conform to the basis of this law.

I have to make some observations regarding clause 3 which provides that in regard to a Treaty State the Central Government should be empowered to render the application of this Act subject to modifications, exceptions, conditions and qualifications. The same provision is also there in clause 13 under which the Central Government would be empowered to make the application of the Act subject to these modifications, exceptions, conditions and qualifications as may be specified for the purpose of implementing the treaty arrangements with regard to the Commonwealth countries. I submit that the Central Government has assumed too much power under delegated legislation. The Memorandum says that the powers delegated here are of a normal character. Of course, I appreciate the difficulties and do not grudge the powers, but I feel that they should have provided some elaborate details and specific points regarding these modifications and conditions which may be required at the time of entering into a treaty with another State.

I have got a very serious misgiving regarding clause 3, sub-clause (2), under which power is sought by the Central Government to restrict the application to fugitive criminals found in a specified part of India only and make it effective only in relation to certain parts of India. That means the Act will not be applicable to some parts of India. I think it is arbitrary, discriminatory and also unjust. I strongly disapprove of any part of India harbouring any fugitive criminal. I think the law should be applied to any and every part of India.

I also beg to submit that the powers delegated to the Central Government under clauses 3, 13 and 34 should be clearly defined in the notified orders and the rules, and Parliament should scrutinise from time to time those rules and the points specified in the orders as and when they are laid before Parliament.

Then, I find a significant omission in this Bill. That is with regard to the extradition of our nationals. Suppose one of our nationals commits some offence in a foreign country and seeks refuge in India; when the foreign country demands his extradition, should wwe surrender him, should we deliver him to the jurisdiction of the foreign courts? I do not think there is any express provision in the Bill regarding this matter. Of course, this is a very complicated thing and complications have arisen in many cases. Even Great Britain had not delivered its nationals when so demanded by other countries. Great Britain is devoted to the principle of free and unrestricted extradition of criminals and has opposed the principle of non-extradition of criminals who are nationals of the state of refuge. Yet in practice they have not followed it. The primary cause, of course, is quite well known: because there is the question of national solidarity, and no country likes to deliver its criminals to the foreign criminal jurisdiction. That is why I feel that we should have some express provision in this Bill to the effect that no national should be delivered to foreign States even if there is a re-

quisition for their surrender on an alleged offence

Lastly, I beg to submit that there is no provision here for the filing of Habeas Corpus petitions and things like that. In section 7 of the British Act there are elaborate provisions under which the alleged criminal can file Habeas Corpus petitions in an appropriate court. We have given fifteen days, of course, under clause 4, so that he might file somthing like that. But an elaborate provision is laid down under the British law and it will be desirable for us to provide some such procedure in our Bill.

I hope the Joint Committee will take into consideration the points raised by me and by other Members of this House. With these words I support the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: Any other Member wishing to speak? I find there is no one. The hon. Minister.

Shri A. K. Sen: In any event I shall not be able to finish today. And since I am moving the motion tomorrow, the motion for reference to a Joint Committee, subject to your permission, I shall speak tomorrow; because I shall move that motion and say a few words. Not much is necessary, because the whole matter will be dealt with by the Joint Committee and long speeches will not be necessary.

Mr. Chairman: Then shall we adjourn the House now?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Chairman. The House now stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

16.55 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August, 18, 1961|Sravana 27, 1883 (Saka).

[*Thursday, August 17, 1961, Sravana 26, 1883 (Saka)*]

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1413	Train derailment at Deoria Station	2737–38
1414	Veterinary Colleges	2738
1415	Thefts from goods wagons	2738–39
1416	India-Goa flight	2739–40
1417	Derailment due to rain at Kamli, Dharewada and Umardeshi stations	2740
1418	Foot over-bridges on Railways	2740–41
1419	Bhubaneswar Station	2741
1420	New railway lines during Third Plan in Madras	2741–42
1421	Irwin Hospital, Delhi	2742
1422	Maternity Ward of Irwin Hospital, Delhi	2742–43
1423	All India Institute of Medical Sciences	2743–44
1424	Issue of handwritten tickets on E. Railway	2744
1426	Air bookings	2744–45
1427	Non-delivery of insured cover	2745–46
1428	Communications in border areas of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh	2746
1429	Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, Chingleput, Madras	2746–47
1430	Introduction of railcaoches on *Ex*-S.I.R. Section	2747–48
1431	Telecommunication Training Centre at Merambakkam	2748
1432	Raw jute	2748–49
1433	Postal facilities during Third Plan	2749
1434	Telephones at railway stations	2749 50

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1435	Welfare Inspectors on S. Railway	2750
1436	Chief Personnel Officers on Railways	2750
1437	Incentive Scheme in Railway Workshop, Mysore	2750–51
1438	Taking over of railway line	2751
1439	Renewal of railway track	2752
1440	P. & T. Offices in Mysore Circle	2752–53
1441	P. & T. Training Centre for Mysore	2753
1442	P. & T. Divisions in Mysore Circle	2753–54

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT . . . . 2754—60

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice by Shri Rajendra Singh regarding police firing at Sonepur Railway Station on the 15th August, 1961.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . 2760—62

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur called the attention of the Minister of Irrigation and Power to the frequent break-down of power supply in Delhi and the steps taken to remedy the situation.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 2763

(1) A copy of the Delhi Development (Management of Properties) Regulations, 1961 published in Notification No. S.O. 1338 dated the 10th June, 1961, under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

(2) A copy of the Merchant Shipping (Carriage of Medical Officers) Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 987 dated the 29th July, 1961, under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

GMGIPND—LS II—875 (Ai) LSD—29-861—885.

COLUMNS

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA . . . 2763

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha had passed without any amendment the Constitution (Tenth Amendment) Bill, 1961, passed by Lok Sabha on the 14th August, 1961.

BILLS INTRODUCED . 2765–66

The Voluntary Surrender of Salaries (Exemption from Taxation) Bill, 1961.

MOTION RE. INTERNATIONAL SITUATION . 2766–86

Discussion on the motion re. International Situation continued. The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) replied to the debate. The substitute motion moved by Shri Valdurgkar on 16-8-61, was adopted and the discussion was concluded.

BILL PASSED . 2786—2844

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) moved for consideration of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Bill, 1961. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION 2845–80

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen) moved that the Extradition Bill, 1961 be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1961/SRAVANA 27, 1883(Saka).

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Extradition Bill, 1961 and the amendment thereto for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee; consideration and passing of the Income-Tax Bill, 1961 as reported by the Select Committee; and consideration of the Private Members' Bills.